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JAPANESE REFUSE MANCHURIANS AID IN OPIUM INQUIRY

Request for Privilege of Investigating Alleged Traffic in Far East Declined

By Special Cable

HARBIN, Manchuria, April 10—An extensive opium traffic is being conducted in Manchuria and so far no organized effort commensurate with the extent of the traffic has been made to put it down. Although the problem is not serious in the section which is in the hands of the Russians, it has grown to alarming proportions in the territory controlled by the Japanese. There, the opium business has been legalized and the product of the poppy fields is smuggled into China, despite the vigilance of the authorities at the points of entrance.

So extensive has the business grown that it now runs into many thousands of pounds monthly. The Anti-Opium Society here is atrophied from lack of funds and the difficulties facing its supporters are greatly increased by the protection afforded to the industry by officials in North Manchuria, who largely depend on opium for their income. Local custom officials say that Japanese field postmen are suspected of handling opium shipments, but the privilege of investigation has been refused.

Position of Vladivostok

The traffic is by no means confined to this section. At Vladivostok the Government of the Pre-Amur Province has sold to a Japanese company a monopoly of the opium business, and an advertisement has appeared in a Japanese paper published in that city warning all holders and growers of opium that they must report to the Siberian Opium Monopoly Bureau.

Considerable opium is being grown in the vicinity of Nikolai, an important railroad junction 60 miles west of Vladivostok, and opium grown in North Manchuria finds its way into North China via Nikolai, which is also one of the bases of the Japanese army of occupation in Eastern Siberia. The traffic in opium between Nikolai and points on the Chinese Eastern Railroad is well known.

Formation of Armaments

It is generally remembered that the League of Nations of Nations of the world, in its original stages, adopted the resolution on opium in 1912.

It is also well known that the League of Nations, in its final stages, adopted the resolution on opium in 1919.

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Drawn from photograph © Underwood & Underwood, New York
George Tchitcherin, Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs, Who Heads the Bolshevik Delegation at Genoa.

MR. COLLINS SAYS CIVIL WAR CERTAIN

Winston Churchill Asserts Irish Are Entirely Responsible for Present Situation

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 10—The situation in south Ireland, The Christian Science Monitor learns, is becoming increasingly serious. Shopkeepers in Dublin are finding themselves once more compelled under threats of violence to close their local businesses. The leaders of the De Valera faction, who are now in control of the Dublin area, are threatening to impose martial law. They have issued a ultimatum to the British Government to withdraw all British troops from Ireland and their armament. It is to be wondered if the British Government have no regard for the demands of the De Valera faction.

Several further political outrages have also been reported. A big gathering of Eamon de Valera's Irish Republican Army adherents is now being arranged to take place in Dublin during the Easter holidays, and the situation is such that The Christian Science Monitor learns that fears are growing lest advantage be taken of this gathering to precipitate a Republic.

It is also well known that the

Irishman, Stephen Glyn, writing in yesterday's Observer, points out that what has been occurring "means anarchy or at best a trial of strength to the right to rule." He goes on: "We are just about where things were when the rivalry between the Black and Tans and the gunmen began. Ambushes have already occurred, but while reprisals have not yet seriously started, it is only a question of time."

Speaking at Wexford yesterday, Mr. Collins said: "Unless there is an immediate change of tone and of tactics, it looks as if civil war can only be averted by a miracle."

Both Sides Confident

Winston Churchill, referring to Ireland in his speech at Dundee on behalf of the British Government, was almost equally gloomy. "We must not expect," he said, "that our anxiety will be relieved for some considerable time. It is possible even that things will get worse before they are better."

The Christian Science Monitor is informed that both the Provisional Irish Government and the Republicans are equally confident of the results of the contest.

Mr. Collins, in a memorandum issued last week, asks only that Irishmen be let alone to settle their own dispute. His partisans claim that he is playing for time, and that he has an overwhelming weight of Irish public opinion behind him; that every day sees his position growing stronger, both politically and also as regards the numbers, confidence and training of the military forces which are loyal to the Irish Free State for which he stands; that the violence of Mr. de Valera's Irish Republican Army contingent is alienating the sympathy of all law-abiding Irishmen, and that whereas last year, when Mr. de Valera's Irish Republican Army were opposing the British garrison, every Irish farm house was open to them—now they can obtain supplies only at the point of their guns.

This viewpoint is strengthened by the urgency of the appeal Mr. de Valera is making for funds, of which

The Christian Science Monitor learns the Republican forces are exceedingly short. On the other hand Mr. de Valera now controls a very formidable fighting machine, which he and his lieutenants are prepared to use with determination. Interviewed in Dublin last Saturday, Mr. de Valera declared with confidence that he has an alternative government available in the event of the cooperation of both concerns.

OLE MAGNATES TO MEET

THE HAGUE, April 10 (Special Cable)—According to Saturday's Amsterdammer Telegram, Mr. Dederding of the Royal Dutch Shell Company is visiting California, and it is supposed he will meet Alfred C. Bedford of the Standard Oil Company. This may signify a new phase of the cooperation of both concerns.

ANGLO-BRAZIL PREFERENCE

LONDON, April 10—Sir Baldwin, president of the House of Commons, told the House of Commons today that advantage would be taken of any opportunity to bring about preferential tariffs between England and Brazil similar to those extended by Brazil to the United States and Belgium.

DELEGATES FROM RUSSIA LIVE IN LUXURY AT GENOA

Representatives Delighted to Exchange Miseries of Russia for Sunshine and Plenty of Italy

By Special Cable

GENOA, April 10—Although the exact price the Bolshevik delegation will pay is not known (for only the French, British and Belgian delegations are Italy's guests having shown hospitality to Italian delegates at other conferences) the food and apartment of George Tchitcherin, the Soviet Foreign Minister, in ordinary circumstances would cost 250 lire daily, which is over 8,000,000 Bolshevik rubles.

Incidentally the apartment and the whole hotel is more luxurious than the homes of any of the other delegations.

During the first two days the hotel was closely guarded by 300 carabiniers and special police that journalists were unable to pass beyond the garden gate, and it was only after telegrams and letters were sent to Mr. Tchitcherin, protesting against this

secrecy, that it was possible to reach the hotel entrance.

Here the Bolshevik delegation was grouped on comfortable chairs, beneath palms, and among the flowers of a beautiful garden, some bourgeois or even aristocratic in dress, others with magnificent carelessness. All obviously were delighted in the exchange of the miseries of Russia for the sunshine and plenty of Italy.

After five hours' wait, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor was shown upstairs past the dining room where an orchestra played for the benefit of the delegation to a large room formerly occupied by the Duchess of Albany, the King and Queen of Italy, and other distinguished visitors, where was a stout man with a sparse, short beard and an enameled red flag in his buttonhole.

This was Mr. Tchitcherin himself.

GREEKS AND TURKS ANXIOUS FOR PEACE

In Spite of Bellicose Attitude
Both Sides Desire Cessation of Activities

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 10—The acceptance by the Constantinople Government of the Paris proposals for a conference on the Greco-Turkish peace, reported from Constantinople, should not be construed into the acceptance of the actual proposals for peace.

The Christian Science Monitor learns that Constantinople and Ankara are agreed that the terms in the allied note are unsatisfactory. It is clear, however, they are still unable to compose their own differences, for the Porte's reply states that "for local reasons it is obliged to ask the allied powers to designate the town in western Europe" to be chosen as the seat of the proposed conference, instead of Constantinople or any other Turkish town, as suggested from Paris.

Since Ankara's reply to the armistice proposal involves the question of the allied evacuation of Anatolia, which the allies have agreed to hold in any incorporated company.

The resolution which Mr. MacMaster presents this session is less sweeping than the other. It provides that "in the opinion of this House it is desirable, in the public interest, that all Ministers of the Crown should resign all directorships held by them in banks, trust companies, insurance companies, transportation companies, or large utility corporations, and that should Ministers of the Crown retain their directorship other than in those hereinabove mentioned, such companies should have no business dealings with the Government of the Dominion of Canada or with any department thereof, or with any railway or ship owned or controlled by said government."

It is provided, however, that such companies shall not be prevented from making use of the services of such railways and so forth.

Despite the bellicose attitude of both parties, however, it is evident that both sides are really anxious for peace. Provided that adequate security is assured to the Asia Minor Greeks, the evacuation proposals are not likely to be resisted, and the same can probably be said of each of the other conditions laid down by the Allies.

CANADA IS URGED TO CURB MINISTERS

Proposal Made That Government Members Should Resign Directorships

By Special Cable

OTTAWA, April 10 (Special)—A debate of more than ordinary interest is anticipated in Parliament this afternoon on the motion of Andrew MacMaster of Brome regarding directorates. The endeavor is being made to have Mr. MacMaster postpone the moving of his resolution until after the Easter recess, or at least until tomorrow, inasmuch as the attendance in the House on a Monday is usually but sparse. Whether the sponsor of the motion will consent or not remains to be seen; but this much is certain, that he is determined to press the resolution to the consideration of the House at the earliest possible moment, however much embarrassment it may cause to members of his own or any other party in the House of Commons.

The member from Brome's proposal is similar to the armistice proposal, which the allies have agreed to hold in any incorporated company. The resolution which Mr. MacMaster presents this session is less sweeping than the other. It provides that "in the opinion of this House it is desirable, in the public interest, that all Ministers of the Crown should resign all directorships held by them in banks, trust companies, insurance companies, transportation companies, or large utility corporations, and that should Ministers of the Crown retain their directorship other than in those hereinabove mentioned, such companies should have no business dealings with the Government of the Dominion of Canada or with any department thereof, or with any railway or ship owned or controlled by said government."

Moreover, the French delegation is obliged by its instructions to leave the conference, if existing treaties are touched, if reparations are discussed, if the Russians indulge in propaganda or if they refuse to accept the conditions laid down. The British press obviously has an easy task in representing France as the scapegoat and it is doing so in advance. Hence the arguments which abound in the French papers, insisting on the wisdom and necessity of proceeding slowly and cautiously and not encouraging airy dreams which would show Europe restored at a wave of the magician's wand.

There is a most unfavorable regard for oratory at Genoa. If the conference does not stick closely to the economic program, then France will become unfriendly toward it. But if politics are genuinely kept out, France is prepared to work on definite lines with the other powers. Her feeling is not that the conference should be wrecked, but that it should work soundly, without eloquence and without illusions.

SOVIET HOPES TO TRIUMPH OVER REACTION AT GENOA

Luigi Facta Opens Conference at Genoa

By Special Cable

GENOA, April 10. THE Conference between the powers of Europe opened here today in a winter of chess. When the delegates assembled in the Royal Palace they tripped over workmen who were still sewing carpets, while other workmen were proceeding with hasty preparations of various kinds. Luigi Facta, Prime Minister of Italy, opened the conference. A welcoming message from the King of Italy, Victor Emmanuel, to the delegates was read by the Prime Minister and he expressed the confident hope that their work would be successful.

The morning was largely occupied with making provisions suitable for the press arrangements. Otherwise the protracted deliberations ranged around questions of procedure. According to the information given out, considerable time was spent in a discussion of the constitution of various commissions.

Mr. Tchitcherin declared that Russia was particularly anxious to see the work of developing her natural resources, especially petroleum, with the assistance of American capital. He declared, however, it was natural that the so-called "capitalists" were unwilling to risk their money in Russia unless they had guarantees, which, he asserted, were possible only if the Bolshevik Government were accorded due recognition.

Favors Disarmament

Mr. Tchitcherin expressed bitter animosity against the League of Nations. The Christian Science Monitor correspondent is informed that the Russian Soviet Minister for Foreign Affairs insisted in conversations with the Italian Prime Minister, Luigi Facta, that Russia was unwilling to participate in the Genoa Conference if the League of Nations had any part in it other than to be represented by its technical experts.

Mr. Tchitcherin expressed himself strongly in favor of disarmament.

"I intend to support world disarmament on every possible occasion," he said, "for the present armament system is one of the greatest burdens today." But disarmament also necessitates the removal of the cause for war. One of these causes is the additional attempts by counter-revolutionary forces to overthrow the Bolshevik Government.

Mr. Tchitcherin declared that such attempts were even now imminent in Rumania. He asserted that Baron Peter Wrangel's troops in Jugo-Slavia still were menacing.

The Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs expressed regret that Montenegro and Turkey had not been invited to attend the Genoa Conference.

Mr. Tchitcherin said that at the opening session of the Conference here today he would, in his speech, say that the Bolshevik delegation accepted the

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MR. DAUGHERTY ON SECRET MISSION

Visit to Indianapolis May Mean
Dismissing Indictments in Coal
Strike Matter

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 10.—Mr. Daugherty, Attorney General, who arrived here from Washington today, unannounced, was declared authoritatively to be considering the dismissal of indictments pending here in Federal Court, which some operators have declared made impossible any wage conference that would end the coal strike, which began April 1.

The Attorney-General refused to state the purpose of his visit, declaring he could say nothing until "investigation of the purpose of my trip is complete, and I am satisfied that any action is right."

The second week of the strike shows the union's organization presenting an unbroken front and the situation in the non-union fields becoming more favorable to the union's cause, according to the view of the situation, expressed by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America.

Mr. Lewis returned to Indianapolis yesterday, where he reestablished national headquarters for direction of the suspension of work by the union miners.

"As I view the situation," said Mr. Lewis, "the program laid down by the organization is functioning 100 per cent. In the non-union fields, I feel the international union is steadily gaining strength."

Mr. Lewis said he planned to remain here for several days.

Output From Coal Mines

Lowest in Recent History

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 10—Coal production during the first week of the strike was the lowest in modern coal history, the Geological Survey reports, the output of bituminous dropping to 3,500,000 tons and work ceasing altogether in the anthracite fields. During the 1919 strike the anthracite mines operated to capacity.

Reports received by the Survey consist of the number of cars loaded on each division of the 130 coal-carrying railroads. These show that from 60 to 64 per cent of the bituminous coal mines of the country have been closed by the strike.

As April 1 was a union holiday, loadings on that day did not reveal the extent of the strike. The first test came on Monday, April 3, when 11,445 cars were loaded, as compared with 38,056 on the preceding Monday. That continued to be the measure of each day through the week.

The National Coal Association has issued a statement to the effect that its miners from the bituminous coal fields indicate that production for the week ending April 3 was slightly under 4,000,000 tons, but that while this is below the capacity of the non-union fields, the only reason for the restricted production is the inability of the operators to find a market for their coal.

Miners Claim Higher Wages and Cheaper Coal Possible

NEW YORK, April 10—Phillip Murray, vice-president of the United Mine Workers and union leader in the anthracite wage negotiations here, today took issue with statements of S. D. Warriner, representing the operators, that the public would have to pay \$170,000,000 a year—\$3 on each ton of coal—if the strikers were granted their 19 demands.

"The anthracite miners demand an increase equal to 20 per cent of their present scale," Mr. Murray said. "On the admission of Mr. Warriner, the industry paid under \$300,000,000 for labor in 1921, an increase of 20 per cent would be only \$60,000,000."

The strike leader countered Mr. Warriner's figures with a demand that the operators make public other factors than labor, which enter into the cost of coal to the public.

"Why don't they tell the public that railroads, owned by the mine owners, charge \$3 a ton for hauling their product from the Pennsylvania fields to tidewater?" Mr. Murray demanded. "Why don't they explain how it is that anthracite roads base their freight charges on an operating cost of 80 cents per car per mile, while on bituminous coal the charges are based on an operating cost of 40 cents per car-mile?"

Using these figures, Mr. Murray asserted that it would not be necessary for the operators to make the public pay for a wage increase. Anthracite freight rates could be cut from \$3 a ton to \$1.50, he said, "making a saving of \$10,000,000 a year, and still leaving the carriers a reasonable profit."

With this \$110,000,000, he said, the miners could be granted their \$60,000,000 in increased wages and there would remain \$50,000,000 to be distributed to the public in a reduction in the price of anthracite coal.

Non-Union Miners Moving Into Organization Rapidly

PITTSBURGH, April 10—Union leaders and coal operators today centered their attention on Fayette County, where a strong force of picked organizers from the United Mine Workers were making strong efforts to organize the coal and coke workers of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, the most important non-union coal-producing concern in western Pennsylvania.

The union leaders insisted that they had made great headway, and the operators agreed that about 3000 men had quit work in some mines of the Frick Company and in a much larger number of mines operated by independent companies.

A trip through the coke country from Westmoreland County to Mt.

Pennsauken, Connellsville and Uniontown and thence through the Monongahela River district, where numbers of independent mines and half a dozen of the Frick mines were closed last week, showed great activity. Miners and their wives conversed freely of the activities of union organizers, and expressed the opinion that scores of men who have never been in a strike would soon be out.

"A good many men have been out of work, or only working a day or two a week," said one young man as he sat on the porch of his cabin at a Frick mine near Connellsville. "They figure that things could not be much worse than they have been, and they might be better if they joined the union. I believe the most of the miners will strike this week."

Advocates United Action

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 10—An appeal for substantial support in addition to moral backing for the striking miners was made here today by J. H. Walker, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, at the opening session of the sixth biennial convention of the Railway Employees Department of the American Federation of Labor. The convention is expected to continue for two weeks.

Protest against railroads avoiding jurisdiction of the United States Railway Labor Board by "farming out" machine shop work, is regarded as one of the most important subjects before this gathering largely composed of shop craft men.

United action, politically, industrially, and commercially is Labor's only effective method of warfare, Mr. Walker, who is a member of the miners' union, said. He declared one big federation necessary. Cooperative political action by central committees composed of delegates from all unions, cooperative labor banking and finance, and cooperative industry action, including sympathetic strikes were the only effective weapons, he said. He declared this his conclusion after 30 years on the front line."

James O'Connell of Washington, president of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, supported Mr. Walker's position.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, will address the convention.

GREEKS CELEBRATE INDEPENDENCE DAY

Cable Resolution of Support From Washington Meeting to King and Army Chief

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 10—The 101st anniversary of Greek independence was celebrated by Greeks at a largely attended meeting held here yesterday.

"The anniversary which we celebrate brings to our memory the sacred day when a handful of Greeks bolted the flag against Turkish slavery," said Alexander Vourous, Greek Minister to the United States. "Today Greece has become one of the most important powers in the Balkans and history is repeating itself. Greece is again fighting the same barbarian army—fighting single handed against great odds."

Denying that Greece was fighting for territorial aggrandizement, Spiro Papfrango said:

"There is no higher power than truth, and the history of the Greek nation evidences clearly the spirit and purpose of our struggle. A race which for thousands of years has brought forth the highest ideals; while in the days of old has been exalted to absolute perfection in every manifestation of the human mind; which kept the torch of civilization burning through the darkest ages; which for centuries, under the heaviest of yokes, has preserved national unity, which guide and bless its struggles."

The sentiment of the meeting was incorporated in a resolution of encouragement and support, copies of which were cabled to King Constantine and General Papoulas, commander of the Greek armies.

SUCCESSION STATES OF AUSTRIA CONFER

By Special Cable

ROME, April 10—The second session of the conference which was held here by representatives of the States which formerly formed the Austrian Empire ended on Saturday. The present conference was held in the historic Palazzo Chigi and a number of problems left over from last year's session were taken up.

Forty international agreements were concluded among the different states dealing with debts, pensions, nationalization, extradition, legal protection of citizens and the liquidation of the Vienna Savings Bank.

Marquess Imperial, president of the conference, in his farewell speech emphasized the importance of the conference and the agreements which have been reached. He eulogized the good will shown in overcoming the serious difficulties arising from the political changes produced by the war, as well as in the reestablishment of active economic relations among them.

The Italian delegation sat at the end of the hall, facing the main entrance. On the right of the Italians were the French and Japanese delegations, and on the left the British and Belgian. The other delegations sat at tables placed at right angles to the main one, the seating being in alphabetical order, resulting in the grouping of the nations as follows:

First Table—Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia.

Second Table—Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany.

Third Table—Greece, Latvia, Luxembourg, Norway, and Holland (Pays-Bas).

Fourth Table—Rumania, Russia, Serbia, Spain, and Sweden.

Switzerland and Hungary were seated at two additional small tables.

The Prime Minister of Great Britain, Mr. Lloyd George, who was the chief moving force behind the call for the conference, emphasized on the eve of

SOVIET HOPES TO TRIUMPH OVER REACTION AT GENOA

(Continued from Page 1)

clauses of the Cannes conference between the allied prime ministers. He said this after some hesitation. During the early part of the interview, he declared that the presence of the Bolshevik delegation at Genoa was sufficient recognition of Russia, but as the French were not satisfied, in the interest of harmony the world would openly agree on behalf of his Government to the Cannes clauses.

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By Special Cable

ROME, April 10—The second session of the conference which was held here by representatives of the States which formerly formed the Austrian Empire ended on Saturday. The present conference was held in the historic Palazzo Chigi and a number of problems left over from last year's session were taken up.

Forty international agreements were concluded among the different states dealing with debts, pensions, nationalization, extradition, legal protection of citizens and the liquidation of the Vienna Savings Bank.

Marquess Imperial, president of the conference, in his farewell speech emphasized the importance of the conference and the agreements which have been reached. He eulogized the good will shown in overcoming the serious difficulties arising from the political changes produced by the war, as well as in the reestablishment of active economic relations among them.

The Italian delegation sat at the end of the hall, facing the main entrance. On the right of the Italians were the French and Japanese delegations, and on the left the British and Belgian. The other delegations sat at tables placed at right angles to the main one, the seating being in alphabetical order, resulting in the grouping of the nations as follows:

First Table—Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia.

Second Table—Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany.

Third Table—Greece, Latvia, Luxembourg, Norway, and Holland (Pays-Bas).

Fourth Table—Rumania, Russia, Serbia, Spain, and Sweden.

Switzerland and Hungary were seated at two additional small tables.

The Prime Minister of Great Britain, Mr. Lloyd George, who was the chief moving force behind the call for the conference, emphasized on the eve of



Canton Led by Reformers Sees in Little Over a Year Modern China Replacing the Ancient

By GARDNER L. HARDING

On Feb. 15 of this year the city of Canton celebrated its first anniversary as a modern municipality. Canton is the headquarters of the Southern Government of Sun Yia-sen. This Government aims to overthrow the northern militarists and restore constitutional government in China. It is attempting to administer in the interest of its people a gradually extending area comprising, it asserts, more than a third of the population of the country. It is running the city of Canton on an elaborate modern basis of up-to-date commission government.

The Government of Canton, its most modest and limited activity, is so far by all odds its most successful one. Canton, for generations the most progressive center of new ideas, the first port open to foreigners and the capital of the province whence has gone out 90 per cent of China's emigration, has been, for all the progressiveness of its citizens, for years one of the worst-taxed cities in China. Now China's reformers have begun progress at the right place—at home. The Southern Government since its return to power in Canton, in November, 1920, has concentrated on the primary task of clearing the space of unimpeachable good government around its original source of power.

The results amply justify this practical far-sightedness and today Canton is no longer a reproach to Chinese liberalism. To say that it is the best-governed city in China is to put it mildly. No other city approaches it. In national politics the Southerners may not have justified themselves, but in the government of Canton they have been intelligent and courageous and they have made good beyond any possible foreign expectations.

Support of All Classes Won

The actual achievements of one year are, of course, only the foundation for the work of the future, and the tasks of the future are still overwhelming. But it is the beginning, and especially the spirit in which the beginning has been made, which is significant. The new Government has evoked the enthusiasm of all classes throughout the city, and its achievements are the achievements of a great number of men who have never had

any practical experience with municipal government before. Such experience in China would have availed them little anyhow, for nowhere in China is there any place, outside the treaty ports, where one may learn how a modern city is run.

The Mayor of Canton is Sun Fo, the eldest son of the southern president, a graduate of the University of California and of Columbia, a young man who had devoted his life up to the time of his election to the theoretical study of municipal government, largely on the American model. The result is that Canton, so far as is possible under oriental conditions, is running on the commission plan. The city is governed by a council consisting of the Mayor and the heads of departments of finance, education, public works, safety, utilities, and health. Each of these six commissioners administers his department under the general supervision of the Mayor, and the seven form the executive of the city of Canton.

The legislative body is called the Municipal Advisory Council. It is not

body of local politicians like the usual American Board of Aldermen; it is at once more conservative in its organization and more progressively representative in its personnel. Twenty of its 30 members are elective, the other 10 being appointed by the Civil Governor of Kwangtung Province. Of the 20 elective members, 10 are chosen by a general election and the other 10 from the following representative local groups: three by the Chamber of Commerce, three by the Labor guilds, one by the local Educational Association, and one each by representatives of the legal, medical, and engineering professions. The municipal auditing office, with its chief auditor being responsible to the Provincial Governor, completes the three-fold framework of the Government.

Road Construction

What are some of its achievements? Let us take one development first which foreign observers can most easily understand—the construction of roads. When Sun Fo's administration was ushered into Canton there was only one really wide street in this whole city of over a million—the Bund

or the water front where most of the foreign business enterprises are concentrated. Today Canton has 24½ miles of wide modern roads, most of them metaled for heavy traffic and suitable for automobiles. Where only two years ago visitors had to be carried in sedan chairs, today the business streets of Canton are crowded with motor cars and omnibuses. These roads were not constructed across fields—they were put through one of the most congested cities in the world. To build them more than 3000 houses have been torn down, 1300 feet of disused canals have been filled in, and 6½ miles of city wall have been leveled. The pulling down of Canton's city wall, parts of which date from the eleventh century, has been a sore blow to the antiquarians and the lovers of "Old China," but the now un-sightly structure, like the equally hal-lowed and more beautiful walls in many European cities, had to make way for progress, and the results have more than justified its disappearance. Its stones, at any rate, have ballasted the best roadbeds in modern China.

Public safety is another field in which Canton's new government has worked a revolution. A modern police force of 4046 policemen and 224 captains has been established in 12 police wards, and the force is recruited from a modern police school. The prisons have been thoroughly reorganized, and though, they are not so good as the famous model prison just outside Peking (largely staffed by southerners and men from the central provinces, by the way) it is an incalculable advance on the system that went before. The cells are clean and airy, every prisoner learns a trade, and a modern probation system is being inaugurated.

Public Parks Laid Out

For the first time in a Chinese city public parks have been laid out. There are three of them, one of which, comprising over 300,000 square feet, is already open to the public, while two

others of more than 1,500,000 square feet will be opened this year. A street cleaning force with a roster of more than 1000 men cleans and waters the streets. The whole drainage system of the city has been inspected and the central drain, more than 100 years old, running through the heart of the city and more than 42,000 feet in length, is being radically renovated and remodeled. This last is a colossal job, since in the years since its construction more than 300 solid Chinese houses have been built over the drainage pipes.

In the field of education, out of 100,000 children of school age some 40,000 are now attending schools under the supervision of the Department of Education. An almost incredible record even for the progressive south. Among the 61 schools run by the city there is an agricultural school, a commercial school, 12 advanced schools for boys and five for girls and 41 primary grade schools for boys and girls. The Department of Education also maintains reading rooms and conducts a course of public lectures. This is re-

markable progress when it is remembered that public education in Canton is still the private industry of the so-called literati, who maintain more than 1000 schools of all kinds and consider their profession almost a vested privilege.

Public Gambling Stopped

The greatest achievement is yet to be told—the moral advance. When the Governor of Kwangtung, Chen Chiang-ming, took control of the city in 1920, his first public announcement was that under the new regime gambling was to be no more. Foreigners who understood the Chinese national love of games of chance scoffed at him, and it was duly recalled as well

that the \$8,000,000 which former governors had collected from the gambling tax, might weaken his resolution. But public gambling has been stopped; it is altogether missing now from the familiar life of Canton. The city administration, like all reform governments, has been hard put to it for taxation, but has never resorted to this fruitful source. Other reforms have been achieved to the amazed satisfaction of the missionaries; temperance has been encouraged, the eight-hour day has been installed as a sumptuary Labor law, and the Labor guilds as a whole are better and more conciliatory, in especial contrast to strike-ridden Hong-Kong, than ever before.

At Top—Canton's Wall, Built in the Eleventh Century, Makes Way for Modern Roads. Old Wall Removed

Upper Right—The Canton Water-front, Looking From the Foreign Bond—Most Characteristically Chinese

Oval—Section of the Boat City, One of Canton's Future Problems

Lower—A Modern Thoroughfare of the New Canton—Only a Few Months Ago a Narrow Lane Within the Walled City

city administration, like all reform governments, has been hard put to it for taxation, but has never resorted to this fruitful source. Other reforms have been achieved to the amazed satisfaction of the missionaries; temperance has been encouraged, the eight-hour day has been installed as a sumptuary Labor law, and the Labor guilds as a whole are better and more conciliatory, in especial contrast to strike-ridden Hong-Kong, than ever before.

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ART, MUSIC, THEATERS

Musical News and Reviews

Schumann-Heink and Rosa Ponselle

Madame Schumann-Heink sang in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. She was assisted by Arthur Loesser, pianist.

Madame Schumann-Heink's artistry requires no description at this date, yet in spite of its familiar qualities it excites the same admiration at each rehearsal, for Madame Schumann-Heink is more than a singer of songs; she is a great musician who knows how to touch every emotional chord and who has lost nothing superior to mere technical problems. Yesterday afternoon, every piece on the program was illuminated by her genius. Who but she could sing the music of Wagner with the thin, colorless accompaniment of a piano and still create the mood of this music, ordinarily so dependent upon orchestral coloring and the adjuncts of the theater for its full effect. Yet such was the case, and it is safe to say that never was the Erde scene from the "Rheingold" more happily conceived and executed than yesterday in her singing of it. In songs by Schubert, Brahms and Strauss she was no less remarkable. Never once in this emotionally surcharged music did she overemphasize a phrase or lapse into sentimentality.

In music of less intrinsic worth (it is regrettable that this was by American composers) she succeeded none the less. By means of her skill and her inherent musical nature she was able to infuse these somewhat commonplace productions with a warmth and character which made them for the moment seem almost convincing. Mr. Loesser was an excellent accompanist although his solo pieces were marred by an excessive and unwarrantable abuse of "tempo rubato."

Yesterday evening in the same hall, Rosa Ponselle, soprano of the Metropolitan Opera House, gave a recital. Her program contained a song by Paisiello, one each by Schumann, Reger and Fournier, an aria from Puccini's "Tosca," likewise one from "Ernani" and other songs of less importance. She was accompanied by Stuart Ross, who also contributed several solos. In the aria from Puccini's "Tosca" and "Spross" "Will of the Wisp" Miss Ponselle was accompanied by the amico. Miss Ponselle is doubtless effective in opera. In the concert hall her singing is far from being so. Deprived of orchestra, costume, the theatrical atmosphere of the opera house, with a piano for her only support, she was unable to create, by the force of the music alone, the moods which her songs demanded. Her attempts to convey her emotions often resulted in unmusical exaggeration and an unpleasant forcing of the voice. A large audience rewarded the singer with enthusiastic applause.

S. M.

Alfred Hertz Ends His Term in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2 (Special Correspondence)—Four days ago Alfred Hertz resigned as conductor of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, which position he has held for the past seven years. The reason for this action was the fact that the Musical Association had no funds which would enable it to sign any contracts guaranteeing Mr. Hertz's salary for the coming season. The deficit of the present season must be made up before new contracts are signed. Mr. Hertz said that he could not await a future decision and that he believed it best for him to resign. At Friday's concert, which was the first of the final pair of concerts, Mr. Hertz received a great ovation and attempted to make a speech; but his voice broke under the strain of his emotion, and he hastily left the stage. Then a young woman in the audience mounted the stage, and in a simple and inspired manner declared, "If you all feel the way I do, you won't let him go." Within a few minutes the sum of \$10,600 had been pledged by persons in the audience to be applied to Mr. Hertz's salary for the coming season. This news was heralded broadcast on Saturday, and today's audience, at the repetition of Friday's program, added indisputable evidence of the affection and admiration which the San Francisco Symphony audience have for Alfred Hertz as conductor. At Mr. Hertz's first entrance the ovation began, and it was approximately five minutes before the applause and cheers ceased enough to allow the program to begin. After Beethoven's Fifth Symphony the director was called to the stand, rapidly to bow his acknowledgments, while the entire assemblage, audience and orchestra, rose in tribute to the conductor. Then Mr. Osterreicher, orchestra manager, signaled for silence and presented a silver loving cup to Mr. Hertz, the gift of the members of the orchestra. Mr. Hertz made an effective speech, expressing his appreciation of the faithful work and cooperation he has received from his men, which had enabled the San Francisco Orchestra to reach the stage that it is warranted in challenging comparison with any orchestra in this country. When he reached a point in which he said, "and whether I stay or whether I go," he was interrupted by a voice in the audience saying, "You won't go," and that ended the speech, for the crowd let loose a tumult of applause and cheers, and speechmaking was entirely out of the question, and Mr. Hertz, bowing his acknowledgments, left the stage, shaking the hands of his men as he left.

The demonstration was repeated after each number, and at the conclusion of the program, the audience was loath to let Mr. Hertz depart. After several minutes of overwhelming applause, the orchestra interrupted with a tush, and amid shouts and the waving of handkerchiefs, Mr. Hertz applauded his men, shook hands with all who were in reach, and the eleventh season of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra had come to a close.

The program contained the Strauss "Don Juan" tone poem and the Prelude to the "Meistersinger," in addition to the Beethoven symphony.

The \$10,000 raised on Friday afternoon has been described as "a mere drop in the bucket" by John D. McKee, president of the San Francisco Musical Association, which sponsors the orchestra. A meeting of all subscribers, donors, to the emergency fund, and season ticket holders has been called for this week, at which time some definite action will undoubtedly be taken in regard to the coming season and the relationship of Hertz thereto.

German opera has been restored to the San Francisco stage by the Chicago Opera Company, and the largest audience so far this season attended the performances of "Tannhäuser" which marked the first local appearance of opera in the German language since 1917. The following night "Lohengrin" was sung in English.

"The Jewels of the Madonna" and "Romeo and Juliet" have been the most uniformly satisfying productions from every standpoint that the organization has given during the week. All of the productions have been lavishly staged and skillfully directed. Long waits between acts, frequently as long as a half hour, are unfortunate, but are probably demanded by the scenic investiture coupled with the fact that the Civic Auditorium was not built for operatic purposes.

Maitland Theater for Portland, Maine

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 31 (Special)—Lack of appreciation on the part of San Francisco, and greater appreciation on the part of a city on the Atlantic coast, has resulted in the closing of the Maitland Theater, here, after five years of artistically successful but financially unremunerative work by Arthur Maitland's effective little company, headed by Miss Lea Penman. This is an apparently deserved rebuke to those who demand unusual plays for their entertainment, and then fail to patronize them when they are adequately staged and produced. Mr. Maitland and his little company go at the end of March from San Francisco to Portland, Me., where a little theater has been built for him and his company, which will open in July. For the farewell week at the Maitland, the company chose "The Climax," a simple little drama, with a musical theme, which provides both Mr. Maitland and Miss Penman with excellent opportunities.

Organists' Part in Music Week

NEW YORK, April 10 (Special)—The National Association of Organists announces that the Wanamaker Auditorium, with its fine new concert organ, has been placed at their disposal by John Wanamaker for the purpose of presenting a festival of organ music during Music Week, May 1 to 6. This new instrument was recently dedicated by the famous organists, Marcel Dupré and Charles M. Courtney.

Philadelphia Hears the Toronto Choir With Admiration

PHILADELPHIA, April 6 (Special Correspondence)—At the afternoon concert of the Philadelphia Orchestra today the "Prometheus" of Skryabin was played with Harold Bauer at the piano. The accessories of the original plan, whereby lights of various hues are cast upon a screen by a sort of "clavier," were not employed on this occasion. The audience was somewhat mystified and obviously bored by 17 minutes of wandering and incoherent sounds. The name of Skryabin, however, and the declared purpose of the music suggest a certain growing clarity that never comes to the fore in this work, even when the brasses, released from their frequent muted effects, are most eloquent. The choir, Ippolito, Palestini, Roberton and Bach in spirited succession, the soprano voices of the Bach music (the most "Sicut Ye to the Lord") was the first appearance of the magnificent Canadian chorus in Philadelphia, and the huge audience was unrestrained in its enthusiasm. In fact, our community has not seemed quite so glad to hear any other visiting musical organization of recent memory. The choir abundantly justified the effusive reception.

At the outset the "Star-Spangled Banner" was gallantly sung, with a little soprano embroidery which were better omitted. Then Ippolito, Palestini, Roberton and Bach in spirited succession, the soprano voices of the Bach music (the most "Sicut Ye to the Lord") was the first appearance of the magnificent Canadian chorus in Philadelphia, and the huge audience was unrestrained in its enthusiasm. In fact, our community has not seemed quite so glad to hear any other visiting musical organization of recent memory. The choir abundantly justified the effusive reception.

The orchestra played for this last-named music and for Schindler's "Ballad of the Kremlin," as well as for the "Sea Symphony." Nothing the chorus did alone made a deeper impression than the gloriously impetuous, exhilarating delivery of German's rousing chorus, "London Town." Here, as in "The Men of Harlech" that had to be given as an encore, the inspired leadership of H. A. Fricker and the animated, enthusiastic, immediate response of his choristers were heard and felt at their very best. Every singer gives "the last full measure of devotion." There seems no conspicuous structural weakness anywhere. For all their long experience, their arduous drill, the voices seem forever fresh, new, untired. It was noteworthy that the fervor and ardor could thus be maintained through two very briefly broken hours of music of the highest artistic standard.

There was much for Philadelphia's choruses to learn in this fine performance. It was seen how important it is to eliminate from a body of the sort those whose claim to membership is that they have been with the organization since it was founded, whether their voices are good for anything or



Miss Edna Best

not. It was seen how vanity and society stand in the way of the loftiest artistic attainment. It was a heart-warming pleasure to see how eagerly hospitable our audience was to this splendid singing and the 230 guests from beyond the border. Before and after the concert, the choir was abundantly entertained by our grateful and appreciative musical citizenship. The evening was a foretaste of the numerous projected reciprocities of the sesquicentennial in 1926.

Philadelphia and the Later Skryabin

PHILADELPHIA, April 7 (Special Correspondence)—At the afternoon concert of the Philadelphia Orchestra today the "Prometheus" of Skryabin was played with Harold Bauer at the piano. The accessories of the original plan, whereby lights of various hues are cast upon a screen by a sort of "clavier," were not employed on this occasion. The audience was somewhat mystified and obviously bored by 17 minutes of wandering and incoherent sounds. The name of Skryabin, however, and the declared purpose of the music suggest a certain growing clarity that never comes to the fore in this work, even when the brasses, released from their frequent muted effects, are most eloquent.

If anyone could give plastic vitality to the piano's meanderings and broken obligations it would be Mr. Bauer, with his alert mind, his sure, strong hand, his pliant and still firm technique. But the inapt, inarticulate score prevented. That the notes set down in such iconoclastic sequence by the composer and evocative of an atmosphere of tenebrous mystery, even the most resourceful heart will hardly deny. But it cannot be felt that it was worth while for all concerned to spend several arduous two-hour rehearsals on such measures, when there are things of such infinitely nobler intent and content to engage the resources of the modern orchestra. One pates to seem the hidebound old fogey, but if audiences are not to be overawed by the old great names, is that a warrant for obsequious obsequience to the new ones? Though this work was given to the world as long ago as 1911 it fairly belongs in the futuristic category.

Beethoven's "Emont" overture, nevertheless, introduced the program with mettle and dynamic poignancy. Then came the tripping variations suggested to Brahms by the "Choral St. Anthony" theme of Haydn, with the descending violins of the seventh variation affording particular pleasure in their limpid cadence.

The central feature of the afternoon, as of the numerical order on the program, was Strauss' "Burleske" in D minor for piano and orchestra. Here the deft manipulation of Mr. Bauer, the guiding genius of Stokowski, the cooperative seal of the rank and file of the orchestra, gave unalloyed delight, in music which reveals not merely the singular precocity of Strauss at 21, but the blithe, inspiring humor, the knowledge of tone-color, the brilliant orchestral architecture of "Till," "Der Rosenkavalier," and the "Alpensym-

phonie." It is fascinating to hear, as it were, the dialogue of Strauss junior and Strauss senior: the young, ebullient composer talks to himself even as the girl in Alice Meynell's exquisite poem addresses her own old age. Abundant vivacity there was in the piano part—yet Mr. Bauer never failed to be synchronous and consonant with those who helped him. The Skryabin music was last on the program, and it was preceded by the plaintive and alluring "Swan of Tuonela," by Sibelius, wherein the playing of the English horn, representative of the voice of the bird on the Finnish counterpart of the River Styx, was flawlessly mellifluous.

Providence Art Exhibit

PROVIDENCE, April 5 (Special Correspondence)—Many nationally-known artists are participating in the forty-third annual exhibition of paintings and sculpture of the Providence Art Club, which concludes on April 16. Canvases of Frederick C. Frieseke, A. Robert S. Woodward, Parker S. Perkins, Harry Leith-Ross, Felicie Waldo Howell, Althea H. Platt, Herman Dudley Murphy, Helen Watson Phelps, Mrs. Emma Parker Nordell, and Edwin G. Cram are included among the non-resident exhibitors. Among the Rhode Island artists exhibiting are H. Anthony Dyer, Frank C. Mathewson, H. Cyrus Farnum, Stacy Tolman, R. H. I. Gammell, F. Usher DeVoll and Lester G. Hornby.

TORONTO POSSESSES FINE PEAL OF BELLS

TORONTO, April 3 (Special Correspondence)—Reported to be the best-toned carillon in the world, 23 bells just installed in the Metropolitan Methodist Church, Toronto, pealed forth the "Old Hundred." Over 5,000 people listened to the initial ringing which celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of this church. Harry Withers, the most famous bell ringer in England, crossed the Atlantic for the occasion. At night the church tower was illuminated and Mr. Withers played on the chimes one of his own compositions. The carillon weighs 17 tons, the bells ranging from the tenor, weighing four tons, to the treble, which tips the scale at 150 pounds. The bells are controlled by a keyboard and the tunes may be performed automatically by electric power.

Experts claim that the tuning of bells was a lost art until recently and that no bells have been perfectly tuned for upward of 200 years. The secret of tuning bells accurately to the piano has been discovered by bell founders in England, it is claimed, and has been applied to the carillon recently installed in Toronto.

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Retrospective Examples of American Painting Schools

NEW YORK, April 8 (Special Correspondence)—The Loan Exhibition of American Paintings now being held at the National Arts Club in New York has a doubly native flavor. It is really an informal retrospective exhibition covering practically every phase of American painting from Benjamin West to Rockwell Kent. And it is also American painting from American homes. Members have lent their property to the club for the exhibit, and, with a few exceptions, the members of the National Arts Club are not men and women of immense wealth, with private collections and galleries of their own, but professional and artistic people who have lent the treasures from their drawing and dining room walls. So the exhibit reflects not only national talent, but also national taste.

One's strongest impression is that national taste has kept far enough behind the pioneers of national talent to play safe. The names of the contemporary artists one sees there are all names well known and established—George Bellows, Childe Hassam, Rockwell Kent, Gardner Symons, etc.

One can call it a representative exhibit without Sargent, Davies, Chase, Inness, Sloan, and all the younger men, besides several really great painters of the sea, then it is quite clear that American art has reached its highest development in landscape.

The decorative painting is negligible for besides a remarkably fine group of Basque peasants by Claggett Wilson—which is more decoration than portraiture—there are only a couple of flower pieces, one by Bernard Karfiol, which is so realistic that the great bunch of midsummer flowers seems fairly to drop in the midsummer heat; the other, a "Bowl of Flowers," by Dorothée Litzinger, is free and with its bright coloring and good arrangement nearer actual decorative work.

On the whole the portraits are disappointing. Sully—represented by a portrait of Elizabeth Baxter—reaches heavily on the XVIII century English tradition. Though within that foreign tradition it is a fine piece

of work. After him comes a number of men struggling out of the English school to emerge—almost—into the photographic school of the late nineteenth century. A splendid exception is a spirited little portrait of Larkin Humphries by John Naegle and the fine profile of a woman by Abbot H. Thayer which has so much character for all its delicacy.

It is with relief that one turns to the landscapes, for here at last—making the show altogether—is real emotion, real sincerity, even when foreign school have influenced the technique. Blakelock is suggest the Barbizon group, but he is himself, too, and his works of the school may well thrill by his splendid "Sunset." The Hudson River painters—represented chiefly by Volk and Parton—were quite as honestly "discovering America" on the palisades as Blumenschein, Nordfeldt, and other Taosians are discovering it in the desert.

Among the most literal realists Ben Fosters holds a high place with "October Twilight," "Glowing Autumn" and "Rabbit Land," which last, with its birches rising white out of brown scrub against a blue sky, makes even the most confirmed impressionist pause. George Bellows has contributed a small seascape, which, though he is not a great painter of the sea, does put over something of the swing of the waves before storm under a menacing sky. Notable of the younger men whose work is to be seen is Birge Sandzen. Technically, he is still in the nineteenth century, but his generous eagerness to have his audience share with him the beauty of his new country is very engaging.

Rockwell Kent is the most recently "arrived" of the National Arts Club exhibitors. His "Alaska" and "Snow Squalls in the Berkshires" are not his best work, but they are of the open spaces where he goes to think in peace and something of that spirit— even with New York clangor and bangles just outside in the street—reaches the spectator. It is "emotion remembered in tranquillity," a hopeful sign for America's artistic future.

Annual Pantomime in Melbourne

MELBOURNE, March 1 (Special)—It is futile to expect to follow a consecutive story when one goes to a pantomime in these advanced days. There was scarcely a vestige left of the original pathetic tale of "Babes in the Wood," which attracted the biggest crowds during the recent season of festivity. The pantomime was gorgeously and expressively produced with elaborate settings and tricky songs, quite an enchanting revue. There was a remnant too of Harlequin in the graceful dancing by Mr. Mackay and Miss Jose Meloile made a charming reminder of that dainty immortal personage, the illusive Columbine. The Dame, one presumes in the relish left of our old friend Punch and the two comedians were extraordinarily agile, versatile, and funny enough to quite compensate for the loss of the inevitable clown of long ago. Miss Norah Delaney, or to give her more imposing title, Lady Maxwell, was imported from London to add piquancy, and lend a flavor of the metropolis to the cosmopolitan repast. The songs mostly hailed from America, and in spite of "catchy" syncopated measures, were not particularly attractive. Miss Delaney proved a magnet. She is lucky enough to possess a fine, well proportioned figure, which showed to advantage in the numerous and fantastic garbs which befit the dashing outlaw, Robin Hood. How this historical personage is connected with the benighted babes is difficult to conceive. But these delightful inconveniences are partly the charm of a pantomime.

"The Laughter of Fools" Mr. John O'Hara is a figure universally popular in the Australian theatrical world. People go to see "O'Hara in this thing," "O'Hara in that," quite apart from the intrinsic merit of the play which he illuminates. He has a charming stage personality. And the role in which he is most successful is the naive fool, who turns out to be the wise man. His long, white locks and thin romantic-looking face are an enormous help in this particular type of part. These stage properties he carries with him always. He has an additional attraction in possessing a slight Irish brogue, which so often lends richness and color to a voice. This latest production of his, "The Laughter of Fools," is an exported product of an inferior type. It reeks of sentimentalism which curiously enough goes hand-in-hand with business shrewdness. The heroine is an orphan who is disgracefully treated by her managing aunt and pretentious cousins. She finds a kindred spirit in her uncle (Mr. O'Hara) and a lover in the rich young aspirant to ideals, who is the secret prey of the suburban society females. The orphan's rustic simplicity attracts this beau, and then uncle becomes the hero of the hour by selling at a substantial profit the property he lately acquired, to the bitter chagrin of his family. Mr. O'Hara makes the play possible. It is curious how the most bourgeois appear to admire a Don Quixote, anyhow when his eccentricity is personified by Mr. John O'Hara.

"Even your most tempting offer would not induce me to face Methusalem." This is Bernard Shaw's reply to an invitation from the Theater Guild to see his new play at the Garrick Theater, New York.

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POINCARÉ ATTITUDE ON GENOA RESULTANT OF MANY FORCES

France, It Is Asserted, Wants to Come to Terms With Russia but in Her Own Way

PARIS, March 18 (Special Correspondence) — French distrust of the Genoa Conference was sufficiently indicated by the decision of Raymond Poincaré, the Prime Minister, not to attend in person. He made this announcement to a number of journalists whom he received in Paris but who at the time could not disclose the source of their information. For weeks, then, contradictory reports were current. Some of them said that M. Poincaré would go and some of them said that he would not go. Here is one of the inconveniences of the understanding that a public man is not to be "quoted." A word from M. Poincaré, a word directly attributed to M. Poincaré, would long ago have removed any misapprehension. It is now however an open secret that the news came from the highest authority.

The reason of M. Poincaré's dislike of Genoa should be made clear. It is not that France any longer possesses any prejudices against the professed objects of Genoa. It is that in the diplomatic philosophy of M. Poincaré it is written that political manifestations are misleading and harmful. Therefore the attitude of France—rapidly changing—toward the great problems involved in European reconstruction should not be judged as though the fan of some suspicion and antagonism to Genoa are conclusive. On the contrary, French thought is running in the direction of practical work and little political fuss, while British thought (at least according to the French) in favoring political fuss is less likely to accomplish anything.

The Effect of Mr. Lloyd George

Again a very important point to remember is that M. Poincaré "feels obliged" to recover the diplomatic initiative. It would be hard to lay too much stress on this supposed necessity. David Lloyd George, Prime Minister of Great Britain, has dominated the Continent too long. He has long ago forfeited the esteem of the French. Anything that he proposes is suspect. Anything that he does is regarded as undesirable. He is considered to have been a sort of dictator. He has dictated to French politicians the policy of France. If they have resisted they have nevertheless in the end sufficiently succumbed to British ideas to increase the dislike of Mr. Lloyd George in France.

When M. Poincaré was called to power it was largely because France had had enough of this dictation. She meant to shake herself free. M. Poincaré was, so to speak, the reply to Mr. Lloyd George. When Mr. Lloyd George said yes M. Poincaré was to say no. This must be carefully borne in mind if one would find the key to the present situation.

While it is true that the facts are such that M. Poincaré, like Aristide Briand, his predecessor, and like any other reasonable French Premier, is obliged eventually to move in the direction indicated by Mr. Lloyd George, M. Poincaré at any rate will demon-

Germany Said to Be Aroused by Activity of Drink Interests

Brewing Concerns of Middle Europe Hold Secret Meeting to "Make Common Cause Against" Teetotalers

BERLIN, March 20, (Special Correspondence) — The prohibition movement in Germany is growing all the time in the aggressiveness of its activities, but recent action on the part of the brewers has opened the eyes of the general public to the extent of the propaganda of those engaged in the liquor trade. Considerable comment has been aroused over the holding of a secret meeting of the brewing interests in middle Europe in Berlin and to which attention has already been directed in The Christian Science Monitor. At this secret meeting, the details of which have now been learned, the liquor interests of both Germany and Switzerland were represented.

The president of the German Brewery Association, who took the chair, Herr Funke, emphasized in his opening speech the urgency of preserving the utmost secrecy regarding the proceedings of the meeting, adding that "the enemies of the German brewery trade were more active than ever before." He said that the teetotalers had now become so "impudent" that unless a resolute eleventh hour defense effort were made the historic German brewery trade would "go under."

Apart from the activity of the teetotalers, however, continued the president, the heavy taxation which governments were endeavoring to fasten on them represented another ground why brewers should rally to the defense of their interests.

Dr. Kuern, vice president of the Swiss Brewers League, who followed, declared that Switzerland was ready to make common cause with Germany against the "teetotalers." He said that in Switzerland brewery interests had formed a "protection league against the attacks of teetotalers" but as no great success had met its effort another organization called the "National Association Against Alcohol Opponents" had been founded.

Beer to Defend Alcohol

"Beer," continued the Swiss delegate amid the cheers of his hearers, "was called on to take a prominent part in the defense of alcohol. At an earlier date, when "teetotalers" concentrated their attack on whisky, brandy and liqueurs, brewers hoping beer drinking would thereby be benefited, regarded that attack with complacency, almost, one might say, with approval. Unfortunately, however, the teetotalers, he said, had become sheer fanatics and beer also had become an

SPEED LIMIT LAW MAY BE ANNULLED

British Legislature Also to Take Up Vehicle Lights Subject

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 17—The recent Paris-Nice Reliability Trial over a 646-mile course, proved a somewhat exacting test. The bonnets and the principal working parts of the cars were sealed, so that no vital adjustments could be made en route without breaking the seals. Sixteen cars, of an extraordinary variety of types, from miniature cycle cars to high-powered eight-cylinder tourers, competed, and 12 came through the trial successfully. Not all the failures were caused by mechanical troubles, so that the results provide striking evidence of the reliability of the modern car.

A Canadian motorist in ordering a 20-horsepower British car through his local agent recently, insisted that the car should be certified to have accomplished 80 miles per hour with four people on board. A cable was dispatched to a well-known British Motor Journal asking them to allow one of their representatives to watch the trial in the interests of the customer. The car, when ready for dispatch, was tested over a measured course and reached the required speed. For a touring car not specially tuned for racing, and fully loaded, this is no mean performance, and the prospective owner of the car showed considerable wisdom in his method of insuring the delivery of a selected and sound engine.

New Records Established

Even thus early in the year, Brooklands track has been the scene of a number of attacks on existing speed records. Recently Mr. K. Don established British records for the A-class light cars (maximum 1639 c. c.) for 10 laps at 30.26 miles per hour, 50 miles at \$1.31 miles per hour, 100 miles at 32.09 miles per hour and one hour at 31.88 miles per hour, the distance covered in the latter case being 31 miles 1547 yards.

The increased use of overhead valves on British cars has raised two problems, for the owner-driver and chauffeur: efficient lubrication and the detachability of the valves. In certain cases the problem of lubrication has been successfully solved by the designer, while special tools are supplied for releasing the springs of overhead valves. In other cases neither of these matters has received sufficient consideration from the manufacturers, with the result that owners of engines with this type of valve are meeting difficulties. Objections are taken to the use of grease cups at this point on the ground of the frequent attention they require, and automatic lubrication is favored. The difficulty of releasing the springs of overhead valves should be overcome by the inclusion of a suitable spring compressor in the tool kit.

Predict New Light Laws

Legislation is forecasted on the subject of the lighting of vehicles on public highways. Since the emergency war-time regulations were rescinded, the majority of cyclists have reverted to the pre-war practice of riding without rear lights—to the annoyance of motorists. Considerable discussion on the subject has taken place in the press during recent months, but legislation is foreshadowed restoring the law requiring cyclists and other vehicles to show a red light to the rear.

That there are two sides to the question is shown by the spirited opposition raised by the Cyclists Touring Organizations, and the fact that many motorists admit that while pedestrians are permitted to use dark roadways without giving warning of their presence, red lights on cycles constitute a danger, in that their absence on the road ahead is likely to indicate a false impression that it is clear of obstruction. Those who hold this view argue that the onus of avoiding running down accidents should be on the overtaking vehicle, the driver of which should not be allowed to drive at a speed which does not permit of his vehicle being brought to rest within the distance illuminated by his own head lights.

To Curb Speedsters

The speed limit of 20 miles per hour is also to be the subject of early legislation, either by way of revision or of abolition. The present limit is acknowledged more in the breach than in the observance, and in any case is no real guide to the limit of safety, which depends, of course, on so many factors.

On the other hand, it is advanced that the abolition of a speed limit will leave the proof of what constitutes dangerous driving to the evidence of constables or untrained observers. It is reported that the police are in favor of the abolition of the arbitrary speed limit, except in specially dangerous areas. This course will result in a considerable stiffening of the penalties for dangerous driving, and many experienced motorists believe that this is the wisest way of dealing with recklessness of the highway.

JAPANESE BUY MUCH HEMP

MANILA, P. I. (By Mail)—Out of the total of 863,588 bales of hemp exported from the Philippines during 1921, Japan bought 183,390 bales, or more than one-fifth of the total. Hemp dealers say that the Japanese have continued to buy during the first quarter of 1922, clearing the market of considerable stocks of damaged bales suitable for use in paper making. The exports of hemp for 1920 amounted to 1,096,885 bales or 287,291 bales more than in 1921.

STATE OFFERS SCHOLARSHIPS

ALBANY, N. Y. April 10 (Special Correspondence) — The State of New York is offering 25 industrial teachers' scholarships to students in the public vocational schools. Persons selected to hold these scholarships will spend one year at the Buffalo State Normal School preparing to teach their subjects in the public vocational schools of the State.

TREATIES LINK NEW STATES; LITTLE ENTENTE IS NUCLEUS

Hungary Only Recalcitrant Nation in Process of Bringing Stability Through New Agreements

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 21—Central Europe of today is no longer in the uncertain and chaotic state in which it was left after the collapse of the Habsburg monarchy. Thanks to the endeavors of the leading Central European statesmen, such as President Masaryk, Dr. Benes, M. Take Jonescu, and others, it has been possible to accomplish a considerable measure of political and economic consolidation, and to renew old economic and commercial associations.

Today the Central European states are bound together by a number of political and commercial treaties which have, to a great extent, removed the former distrust and antagonism. There are political and economic treaties between Czechoslovakia, Jugo-Slavia, and Rumania, which constitute the so-called Little Entente.

There is a treaty between Czechoslovakia and Austria, while a treaty between the latter and Jugo-Slavia is in process of being concluded. Poland has a treaty with Rumania and Czechoslovakia. Hungary alone, which has not yet become reconciled to the new conditions, has no share in these treaties and agreements, but endeavors have already been made by Czechoslovakia and Austria to conclude a commercial treaty with the Hungarians, and these endeavors will no doubt continue.

Test of Strength Made

The treaties of the Little Entente provide for an understanding upon questions of foreign policy and for common action in case of an unprovoked attack by Hungary. Their aim is to establish the necessary security in Central and Eastern Europe, and to bring about an economic cooperation between the countries there. The strength of the Little Entente was put to the test during Emperor Karl's two attempts at restoration, the first of which was in March, the second in October of last year. Immediately on hearing of Karl's return, the Little Entente ministers in Budapest demanded his expulsion from Hungary, and the Hungarian Government was bound to comply with the request. In economic matters, the Little Entente was put to the test during Emperor Karl's two attempts at restoration, the first of which was in March, the second in October of last year. 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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Story of a Modern Inventor

ENGLAND, France, Russia, Sweden, as well as his native country, America, have all delighted to honor Edward Goodrich Acheson, chemist and natural scientist, for his many inventions looking to the reducing of friction in machinery. This may seem a small thing for which to be so highly honored by the great nations of the world, but some appreciation of what Mr. Acheson has done may be gained from a statement made by him, in an interview accorded a magazine writer some time ago. "Without abrasives," said Mr. Acheson, "to make smooth surfaces, and without a lubricant to reduce the friction caused by their grinding against each other, there could be no cities, for it would be impossible to bring the food necessary to feed the inhabitants, the materials necessary to house them, or the thousands and thousands of products needed to carry on industries. Steamships could not cross the ocean and locomotives could not run on railroads, were there no lubricants for their machinery."

Mr. Acheson did not make the first abrasive—which was formed when man first learned to rub one substance against another—or the first lubricant, but his discoveries so far exceed anything known that he is well entitled to the honors accorded him. While Doctor Acheson, as he is now called, because of the degree of Doctor of Science conferred upon him in 1909, has been the inventor of a number of valuable products, his two greatest inventions are an abrasive which he named "carborundum" and a graphite or black lead lubricant, known under several different names, according to the purpose for which it is to be used and the various chemical changes necessary.

What an "Abrasives" Is

By the term "abrasive," we mean a substance used to wear another substance away by rubbing or abrading. The grindstone is an abrasive, as is the whetstone or the fine emery wheels, used in polishing machinery, or the diamond powder in cutting precious stones. If, instead of each delicate part of an intricate piece of machinery being abraded until it was perfectly smooth, it was left just as it was cast or molded, the friction caused by the rubbing of the uneven surfaces, when put together, would so impair the machinery that the piece would soon be out of commission. If, indeed, it was able to run at all. And, even if every part were absolutely free from roughness, there still would be friction and consequent wear-and-tear wherever two parts came together in active motion; therefore, to offset this, a lubricant of some kind is necessary. The theory is that lubricants place a film of oil, graphite, or other substance between the surfaces to which they are applied, so, in reality, the two pieces of steel or metal never touch each other. This is what happens when you oil your sewing machine or typewriter and the engineer his locomotive. The idea is the same in each case, and it is this that Doctor Acheson means, when he said that steamships could not cross the ocean or locomotives run, were it not for the lubricants used.

About Mr. Acheson

The encyclopedias will tell you that Doctor Acheson's father was a merchant, an iron manufacturer and a man of scientific tastes; but Doctor Acheson, who is more modest, will inform you that his father conducted a grocery store at Washington, Penn., in the little back room of which he was born March 9, 1856. His father, however, was interested in mechanics, and when he was offered a position as manager of a blast furnace, at Monticello, Penn., he gladly gave up his store and moved his family there. The first instruction Eddy Acheson received was from a neighboring farmer, who conducted a little school for the benefit of the children in the vicinity, but it was not long before the boy surpassed his teacher in knowledge. Eddy's father planned great things for his boy, who already showed a scientific trend of thought, and, as a preparation for college, sent him to an academy at Bellefonte. Then, in 1873, when Acheson was about 17, after only three years of thorough schooling, came the great financial panic; and, instead of going to college, it became necessary for him to help in the family expenses; he was called back to take his place in the iron foundry as timekeeper. This was a cruel blow to the studious youth who hoped, in college, to have solved the many questions for which he was always seeking a solution; but, though his horizon had narrowed down from a vast expanse to an area so small that it seemingly would restrict every inclination for greater things, young Acheson did not permit it to do so. The iron foundry comprised his immediate outlook; therefore he studied the principles of mechanics, as typified in the blast furnace, until he knew the reason for every operation and every piece of mechanism connected with it. When he heard there was a need for an improved apparatus for boring holes for blasting, he utilized the knowledge he had thus gained by constructing a machine for this purpose. The machine worked fairly well; but, a new discovery then coming to his notice, everything else was cast aside. This was the wonder—electricity, full of mystery and fascination for every inventive genius. While keeping on with his regular work Acheson began conducting electrical experiments and, soon finding that his home town offered small opportunity for advancement, he ventured forth into the world, filling one small position after another but always adding to his store of knowledge.

He Must Learn for Himself

Acheson was thorough in everything he did and a serious thinker. He was not contented to accept the opinions of other men as to conclusions; he must learn for himself the cause and then trace downward to the effect or result. This led him, when he was working as a tank gauger for one of the companies owned by the Standard

The Horse Who Looked Ahead

ONCE upon a time, two horses lived in the desert, a beautiful chestnut and his cream-colored companion. They ran with a drove of horses, and sometimes they would pause to watch the caravans of camels wending their way, at an even-swing pace, across the sand.

"How tedious to walk one by one in a procession," cried Chestnut; but Creamcolor watched the camels, traveling into the far distance, and

enough, at the next halt, men brought this hay to the horses.

At the Market Place

Presently they crossed the hills, and came to a town which rose up from the sand. Here the horses were led into the market place, among the story-tellers and the dancing girls and sweetmeat sellers; then they were tied up, under the shade of a high wall.

And now Chestnut threw back his

shoes; then they were hung with jeweled reins and bridles, and gold saddles were set on them. But they were not led to the market, but up a hill on which stood a glorious place, and here they waited for a long time until Chestnut had made quite a hole in the gravel with stamping.

"We had blankets thrown upon us when we waited in the common," he fretted; "I wish we were back there. I miss my blanket."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"The King's Son Is Coming to Ride, and the Queen Is Peeping From the Window"

said: "They vanish over the hills on head and whinnied for the caravan, where, at least, they had been allowed to move; but Creamcolor looked up at the swallows, which had built in the archway overhead and were twittering gayly.

"This is the most famous market in Arabia," they cried. "Here are traders from all over the world, and you will travel far enough tonight."

"Look, who is coming?" neighed Creamcolor, for a magnificent figure in wonderful raiment, strange to look on, was approaching. After much conversation, he summoned a line of servants who laid ivory tusks and silkens shawls at the trader's feet, and then led the horses from the market place.

But now they put bridles on the horses, and the chestnut tried to turn his head in vain.

"At least, I could toss my head in the market place," he cried.

But Creamcolor was inflating his nostrils and sniffing the air. "Look ahead," he neighed. "What are we coming to? It is not the desert, although it is covered with waves, and they are blue and moving swiftly."

Something Quite New—The Sea

"I think we have come to the end of everything," moaned Chestnut. "Oh, that I might look back on the hills and the desert!"

"No, no, we are at the beginning of something quite new," cried Creamcolor, for boards were laid over the moving, shining waves, in a bridge that led to a wooden building, surrounded by the waves, but moving with them.

The horses were led across the bridge, into a dark place inside the building, and then everything began to creak and sway and they heard the sailors shouting that the ship was leaving harbor.

"Well, well, we must be of great value to be carried even as the bundles on the backs of the camels," said Creamcolor, munching the hay before him. "Perhaps we are being carried to another market. I hope so, for I enjoyed the story-tellers and the dancing girls, and should like to taste the sweetmeats too."

But Chestnut could talk of nothing but the desert which they had left for this dark hold. However, the journey came to an end at last, and the horses were led up into the fresh air and sunshine, to see a very different city. Palaces of stone and marble lined the quay, and they trotted up a road until they came to a compound. Here was a gravelled space with stable round it, and now the horses found themselves, indeed, in luxury. They were exercised round and round the compound for several days, until Chestnut began to look back on the journey in the ship with regret, for standing still was more to his liking than this endless circle.

But Creamcolor said: "My retrogressive friend, do you not see our master expects something new from us each day? We have had to trot and gallop and canter and walk, until I think he is training us to dance, and we shall perform when we are ready in a market place!"

And next day the keeper led them to a smithy and fitted them with golden

shoes; then they were hung with jeweled reins and bridles, and gold saddles were set on them. But they were not led to the market, but up a hill on which stood a glorious place, and here they waited for a long time until Chestnut had made quite a hole in the gravel with stamping.

"We had blankets thrown upon us when we waited in the common," he fretted; "I wish we were back there. I miss my blanket."

Happy Days at Swallow Farm

IT'S QUITE a time since I told you of any of the things that Johnny and David and Baby Hugie and me (I'm Mollie) did at Swallow Farm, when we came to stay with Uncle Paul and Aunt Maggie down in Devonshire, England, after we left Toronto; but, you see, there's such heaps and heaps to do on a farm and I'm so fearfully busy now just living and doing, there never seems any time for writing.

We really almost feel we've never lived anywhere else now, and love it more and more. Dad has got work to do in a town, and he comes back on Saturdays, and then we have the loveliest times of all, and mother, of course, is always here. She says she's just growing into a real Devonshire dairymaid; but I don't think so, because she is truly the beautiful person who ever lived, and Thomasine, who looks after the dairy here, is all round and red—though, of course, she is very nice.

"Swallowing" Up the Moor

Well, what I wanted to tell you this time is about the night we all went "swallowing" up on the moor. I don't expect you to know what swallowing means, because it's only in Devonshire they call it that; but every year in March and April they swallow, that is set fire to the gorse and heather that grows up on the moor and burn it right off on the moor, and then, afterward, the nice young grass grows in those places for the ponies and cattle who live on the moor to eat.

It got too hot to stay near the stream, and Dad and Uncle Paul were busy beating out any little fires left behind or sparks that flew right over the little stream. We helped, too, and you've no idea how black it makes you, for the stems of the gorse and heather burn to a kind of charcoal; and all the time the flames sang and danced, and it seemed as if they must jump over the stream, but they never did. Presently Aunt Maggie unpacked a basket she had carried, and by the light of the fire, which began to dim down and down, we had a lovely sort of picnic of milk and cake, right there on the moor.

I did not want to stay and sleep out there all night, but Aunt Maggie just laughed and said: "You must do that another night, Mollie; I think the thing to be done now is for all of us to go home and wash. We are all black as peeps.

So back we went, but oh! it was a lovely adventure, and I don't think I'll ever forget it.

What Do You Know About Flying?

The Weather is Just Right

It was an early spring day that Uncle Paul told us at breakfast time that, if it kept nice and fine right through the day, he would take us all out that night, after tea, and teach us how to "swallow." My goodness, how we did watch the weather, with just a little bit of wind, which is what one wants for swallowing. We could hardly eat our tea for excitement, and we had

it earlier than usual, but even then it was getting nearly dark when we started. It was very, very still, in spite of the wind, with just a little tiny feather feeling in the air, and a tiny new moon showing in the sky still. Johnny and I were each allowed a box of matches our own selves, just like Uncle Paul and Dad and Mother and Aunt Maggie; but, of course, David was still too small to have one, and so was Baby Hughie.

It took us a little time to reach the place Uncle Paul wanted to burn, although Swallow Farm is almost on the moor; still, it was rather difficult walking in the dark and the place was some way off. But it was all like a wonderful dream adventure; I know I felt too thrilled and excited to even speak, and the others must have felt it, too, for we were all rather quiet. I held my box of matches very tight in my hand, and everything seemed all new and wonderful; you know how adventures do, only I can't put it into words. Then suddenly Uncle Paul, who was ahead, called out: "Here we are"; and when we came up to him we found him standing on the bank of a little stream that was rushing past, jumping over stones helter-skelter, as all the moorland streams do. They always seem in such a fuss and hurry to get

to the sky about them.

Sometimes airplanes fly in clouds, and what do you suppose it is like in a cloud? It's just like a fog or mist, and the cloud hides the view of everything, but after a while, the aviator flies through the cloud or above it or drops below it. An aviator does not like to fly in clouds any more than an automobile likes to drive an automobile when it is rainy or foggy.

Besides carrying people, some airplanes carry loads of freight boxes and packages and even furniture. And maybe you can think of something special, a certain kind of airplane carries. This kind of airplane works for our Government and, if you haven't guessed already, I'll tell you that it is called a mail-plane!

Mail-planes carry letters and newspapers and magazines, so that you and I can get them quickly. For these planes fly very fast between certain cities. You watch, and maybe some day you will receive a letter which has written on it "Via Air Mail" and then you will know that this letter has been in an airplane and has "flown" to you!

Seeds to Sow Now

There are a great many ways in which you can use up little odd places in the garden for the growing of really useful plants, for, if you look around almost any garden carefully, you will generally be able to find at least a dozen places which are not used at all. There are narrow strips along the edges, spaces in between the rows of potatoes, and little patches of ground trodden down by the wall or the tool shed. All of these can be used for the growing of at least some kinds of vegetables and salad-stuffs, and just now is one of the best times in the whole year for the sowing of the seeds of these plants.

Parsley is always useful in the kitchen, and will grow quite readily in almost any soil. If you choose one of the moss-curled varieties, it is also a very ornamental plant, and you can greatly beautify the garden by growing it as an edging to the other plots. You may sow the seed at any time from now up to July, and when doing so, should make little drills along the border, about one inch in depth, sowing the seed thinly from end to end. But do not be disappointed if the young plants are a long time in showing above the ground, for parsley seed is always slow to germinate, though the plants grow rapidly afterwards.

The grass was shadow. Twilight was night. Mother was putting a lamp in the sitting room. She was going to mend a little, or perhaps read. Pretty soon she would be calling me to come in. To a Sunbeam

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When it's time for candlelight, You say good-by to me;

I'm really very sorry, too.

As sorry as can be.

But just as soon as morning comes,

I run to look and there,

I see you, very shinily,

Waiting by the stair.

Kansas Learns That Stone Walls and Iron Bars Do Not Make a Reformatory

NEW modern buildings are now being constructed at the Woman's Prison Farm at Lansing, Kan., supplementing temporary structures erected during the war. A large white farmhouse in the middle of a bluegrass lawn with trees and old-fashioned flower-beds, and fields stretching away on every side was the prison to which the State of Kansas removed her women convicts at Lansing five years ago. Instead of one building there are now 12, besides others in the process of construction. But there are no walls or bars or confining fences. There is freedom, fresh air and sunshine, and winds blowing in from the prairies fragrant with sunflowers and clover. And the prisoners stay.

"How did you ever dare to start the system? Weren't you afraid they would all run away?" These are questions which Mrs. Julia B. Perry, the superintendent, is frequently called upon to answer.

And Mrs. Perry admits that she once lacked faith.

"The idea did seem venturesome," she observes. "The idea of taking women prisoners from a real prison and placing them in an isolated farm house where they would no longer occupy cells and be subjected to prison discipline!"

Away with the Fence

"And again, to remove every barrier that would hold them good and fast. That seemed even more venturesome. For this reason, a strong barbed-wire fence was built good and high all around the house. Well do we remember the enclosure. A Yale lock served to make the entrance and exits safe. But not being accustomed to locks and cells, we sometimes forgot and left the gate unfastened. It finally swung open, and still the women stayed. Realizing at last the utter uselessness of a fence at all, we asked to have it taken away. Where it went to we do not know. We didn't post a post or wire for fear of needing them. And we never have."

"But we hung our heads in humiliation and shame when we remembered how slow Kansas had been in learning the lesson that it is not bars or cells that reform those who have gone wrong. And ever since that time we have tried to bring the offenders in close touch with humanitarian methods."

Since 1919, the institution has cared for nearly 2000 women and girls. Inquiries regarding its remarkable success have come from more than 20 other states and from foreign countries.

"I was delighted to entertain a woman sent out from New Zealand," said the superintendent. "She had learned of our work from an inmate of San Quentin. Some one had told this prisoner of an institution somewhere in Kansas where women just like herself could put their feet on yeast and. And she was passing the word along."

Made Out of Nothing

Most people think of a prison as a place of deep discouragement and gloom. Perhaps this idea is too often the correct one. But it doesn't describe Mrs. Perry's "home" at all. The visitor at the farm does not find hand-some buildings or elaborate equipment. "Part of the wonder of this place is the fact that it is made of nothing," observed Maud Miner, government inspector, on her tour of the place. The Kansas club women put the measure through the Legislature providing for permanent modern buildings. Then the war caused such a shortage of labor and such an increase in the cost of materials that temporary buildings were made of native timber, some of them in three weeks' time. The walls were weather-beaten and the rooms comfortably heated.

"Our buildings are simple and our equipment crude," says Mrs. Perry, as she shows you about the place.

"But we feel that we are doing a great work in character building. We are teaching these women real home-making in the most approved way. They love the soil and the outdoor life. And I am sure that their training will be shown in a practical way when they return to make homes of their own."

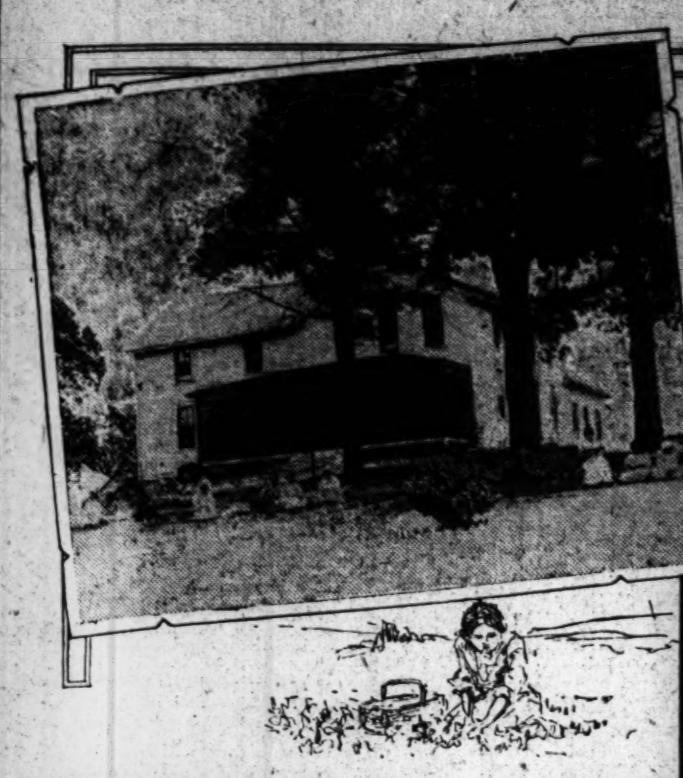
The visitor at the farm believes this, too. There is a wholesome activity about the place which is heartening and home-like. Gardening is carried on in the 40 acres of land belonging to the institution. Wholesome food is prepared in the huge, immaculate kitchen, and piles of neat garments and household linen come out of the busy sewing rooms. The field products have reduced the per capita food expenditure of 25 cents daily. Twenty acres of corn, 20 tons of clover hay, and hundreds of bushels of vegetables form part of a typical season's yield.

The women are assigned to the department to which they are best fitted, or in which they prefer to work. Dairying is a popular industry, and it is hoped that the herd of cows will soon be large enough to provide all of the butter and milk required. Laundrying, cooking, food values, jelly-making, canning, preserving, and home furnishing and sanitation are some of the practical subjects taught. Business courses and those in college extension are well attended.

From the prison cells to the open country these women come, to the gardens and orchards and clover fields. And one wants to call them girls, as the great majority of them are in their teens or early twenties. They find here friends who believe in them and an atmosphere of simple, honest effort.

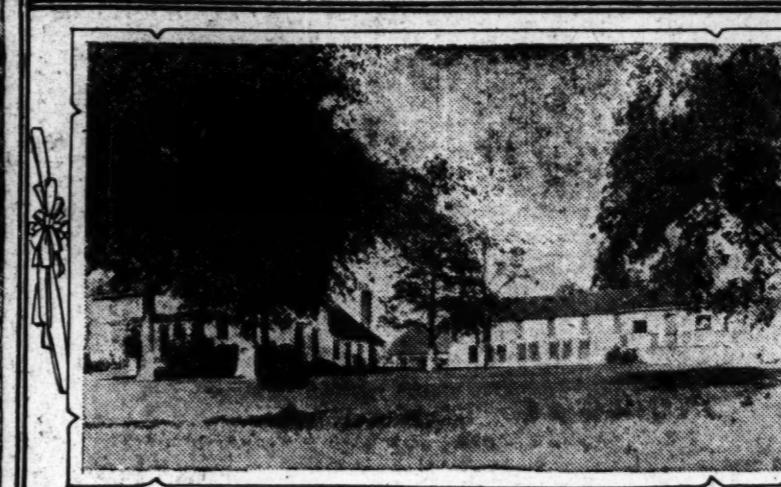
Letting the World Go By

"Let the rest of the world go by," is their song, and their motto. "Forget the past and live for the future." They are helped to feel that they can live down their mistakes and still make their lives worth living. Every prisoner is put on her honor. Each one waits for herself, does her share of household work or helps on the farm. Encouraged in sewing enables each to make her own clothes. And there are proud workers who turn out beautiful



Upper Left—The Woman's Prison Farm at Lansing, Kansas
Upper Right—The Field Workers Raise Hundreds of Bushels of Vegetables, Corn and Hay, Greatly Reducing the Prison's Running Expenses

Lower Left—Proud Harvesters in the Kitchen Garden
Lower Right—Once There Was a Strong Barbed-Wire Fence About These Buildings, but It Was Done Away With and the Gate Left Unfastened



hand-made lace, dollies, yokes and embroidered table linens.

The preparation of meals is, of course, an important item in this family of hundreds. A "lifer" has charge of the poultry. There are pigs to feed and milking, plowing and harvesting to do. The "field girls" are a happy, busy group, brown with their work in the open air. Here in the heart of the great Kansas prairies the women are finding a normal, orderly life of work, rest and recreation, which is their best avenue to self-respecting existence.

In white bloomer suits trimmed with blue, the baseball teams provide amusement for themselves and for less athletic spectators, who sit on the grass and root with enthusiasm. In the evenings the girls dance or practice songs in the big dining room. Carefully balanced rations are provided. A typical meal for evening meals included meat, potatoes, milk—real cream, butter, home-made bread, three fresh vegetables, and a fruit dessert. Thousands of cans of fruit and vegetables are put up for winter use from the supplies of the farm gardens.

When you ask Mrs. Perry the secret of her success in this most difficult work she tells you that all work must be based on justice and truth. It sounds quite simple, but the working out is decidedly complex. Every woman, of course, has her own individual problems, her own reasons for failure. Mrs. Perry and her helpers try to remove the causes of wrong living. Human encouragement and sympathetic count in the long run subdue some of the most discouraging cases.

"We take those sent to us," says Mrs. Perry, and "lead ourselves to the way of transforming them into useful, law-abiding citizens. Here, if anywhere, they must prove themselves capable of self-support, must learn self-control, and become constructive in their aims instead of destructive.

Changing the Motive

"Segregation and classification is our first study. We no longer adhere to the idea that crime may be remedied by shutting the individual away from the world, unless their shutting away is supplemented by such training as will enable the prisoner to adjust himself to life. He learns to become an asset instead of a liability. First there must be a change of motive. All other training is subsidiary to this. I could tell you how necessary it is to go step by step in this matter of reform, but that would make a long story. It is indeed a delight to watch the development and growth day by day."

Mrs. Perry is the life of the whole institution. Previous to her experience in institutional work she was a public school teacher, a very successful one. She left this work to take charge of the State School for Girls at Beloit, Kan., where she remained for 12 years. She found the institution in an extremely serious condition and built it up to be a matter of pride to the State. After leaving Beloit she did research work along the lines of social welfare and then came to Lansing to help solve the problem of a crowded and unwholesome prison regime.

Club Women Helped

With the help of Kansas club women she was able to secure the change which has resulted in such remarkable gains. In cooperation

with the Board of Health and through a special investigator and a woman who does follow-up work, Mrs. Perry keeps in touch with the women who go out. In the last four years only two have been returned because of breaking their parole. Scores of grateful letters come from these women who have left the farm and these encourage the superintendent and give her faith in the value of her labor.

One leaves the Kansas Industrial Farm with a backward glance of

satisfaction at this prison where fresh air and sunshine are still free. The dusty, yellow road leads back to Lansing and on through the breadth of the great prairie land. Most of these prisoners will find their way back, sometime, to the forfeited freedom of a larger life.

Meanwhile, "Let the rest of the world go by." Out there in the open field, Kansas is providing the essential conditions for a logical hope of reform.

Books and Bookmen

THE unabridged two-volume edition of "The Legend of Eulenspiegel and Lamme Goedzak," which Doubleday, Page & Co. of New York will bring out on April 14, coincident with its publication in England by William Heinemann, is issued in a format well in keeping with the spirit of the picturesque old Flemish legend. The pleasant green boards and black backstrap were suggested by the young English artist, Claude Lovat Fletcher.

Legends of Eulenspiegel (owl-glass), the imaginary medieval vagabond and buffoon, with his vagaries, jests and practical jokes, had amused German and Flemish folk for a couple of centuries, when Charles de Coster had the happy inspiration to take this vague, impish creature, weave his adventures and jests into a prose epic of his people and incarnate in him the vital spirit of Flanders—gay, whimsical, tender, gallant, a flame of courage, stout of heart and resolute in defense of his oppressed country. De Coster was one of a group of young artists and writers who played a conspicuous part in the Renaissance, that followed Belgium's success in shaking herself from France and Spain. He expressed in his work her intense consciousness of national life, her pride in her past, and ardent hope and aspiration for the great future. De Coster spent 10 years preparing Eulenspiegel, studying the sixteenth century, the difficulties of Flanders under Spanish rule, old chronicles, accounts of travel, and, wandering everywhere through the country, steeped himself in the age.

The tribulations of a tramping author are often amusing, and sometimes they are quite startling. Harry L. Foster, author of "The Adventures of a Tropical Tramp," has just written to his publishers, Dodd, Mead & Co. of New York, a letter that gives a vivid picture of a colorful existence that will be envied by many a sedentary romanticist. He writes:

"You see, when I wrote you that I would remain in Saigon, I intended to do so, but an Italian poet ran away with my baggage, and I've been chasing him ever since, and, owing to my lack of fortune, I'm getting farther and farther behind. But that will give a plot to my new book, 'A Beach Comber in the Orient,' a picture of myself hiking all over the Orient with one suit of clothes and a camera, pursuing my other possessions."

"I walked on foot across Indo-China and Siam, beat my way on freight cars through the Malay States to Singapore, and have now arranged with a sea captain to take me to Borneo, where

I'll devise some means of reaching Manila. In these days of business depression, I'm not finding employment, as I found it in South America. So my book will be a story of how I bummied my way, rather than how I worked my way."

A book of memoirs written by the ex-Crown Prince of Germany is to be published, in the United States, by Charles Scribner's Sons, early in May, and is simultaneously to appear in England, France, Germany and other countries. The book has been written by the ex-Crown Prince's own hand, during his exile in Holland. It describes his home and school life, his military training, his experiences at court, and his visits to foreign royalties—among them Queen Victoria, the Czar of Russia, Abdul Hamid of Turkey, Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, and King Edward of England.

He expresses a high opinion of the latter, both as ruler and man. Part

of the book is devoted to the part the ex-Crown Prince played in the war, particularly in connection with the Verdun drive.

Especial attention is given to his visits to England, and England's aims and political leaders are said to be characterized with much ability. The ex-Crown Prince has much to say of British, French and German diplomats and writers who played a conspicuous part in the Renaissance, that followed Belgium's success in shaking herself from France and Spain. He expressed in his work her intense consciousness of national life, her pride in her past, and ardent hope and aspiration for the great future. De Coster spent 10 years preparing Eulenspiegel, studying the sixteenth century, the difficulties of Flanders under Spanish rule, old chronicles, accounts of travel, and, wandering everywhere through the country, steeped himself in the age.

Annie S. Peck, famous mountain climber and student of South American affairs and conditions, will have a new volume on her economic specialty published this spring by E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. It will be entitled, "Industrial and Commercial South America," and it will present, in compact form, those facts about the countries and cities of South America which business firms reaching out for business there, tourists, commercial travelers and students in commercial schools want to know.

A correspondent writes: "I have discovered a new form of literary game, which, if it continues long enough, will result in a mass of interesting material that should make an interesting article. I go to many literary dinners, and I have fallen into the habit, when an author is near me with whom I have a passing acquaintance, and whose works I esteem tolerably, of writing on the back of the menu these words: 'Which of your books are you proudest of having written?' In each case, so far, I have received a prompt and polite reply. My latest victim, after giving the name of his favorite, added: 'Mind you, that is the book I like best, not what the public likes best.'"

Commercial Aircraft in War

THE possibility of using commercial airplanes and airships for military purposes has been argued at length in the last three years.

The whole future of German aeronautics, in particular, hinges on the definition of commercial aircraft which is adopted and enforced by the Allies under the Treaty of Versailles.

The aeronautics of the various governments also are largely controlled by the potentialities of commercial aircraft in war, as one of the reasons for encouraging commercial flying is the desire to build up a strong and efficient reserve of aircraft against a time of national need.

Another illustration of the importance of the relation between commercial and military flying appeared in the work of the recent Washington Conference, where the task of regulating the construction and maintenance of military aircraft was abandoned as hopeless because of the difficulty of drawing a line of demarcation between aircraft which are military and aircraft intended to follow only paths of peace.

A Flying Battleship

The modern military airplane is coming more and more into the class of a flying battleship, and it is impossible to produce an effective design by laying out the airplane structure first and then adding the armament and other equipment to be incorporated in a single unit.

Quite aside from the mounting of armament, too, an airplane suitable to be operated economically is not fast enough or maneuverable enough for serious military use. It is coming to be accepted by those making a serious study of commercial flying that the machine to be operated profitably must carry a paying load of at least five pounds a horsepower, and no military airplane carries as much load as this, aside from the fuel and crew. The normally heavy loading of the commercial machine also makes it incapable of reaching a high enough altitude to be secured against anti-aircraft fire. It would, of course, be practicable to use many parts of the commercial machine for reconstruction into military types. The point which should be emphasized, however, is that reconstruction would be required in all cases of true commercial airplanes.

Airship More Adaptable

The airship presents a slightly different aspect. The gas bag is so much the largest part of the structure that it would not be difficult to adapt commercial craft to naval scouting work or bombing, particularly the former.

Impression Dispersed

The impression that commercial and military aircraft are interchangeable has been largely dispelled by two years of actual test, although certain of the subsidy laws still give some attention to the features of convertibility of use.

The inducements for such convertibility are, however, much less accentuated than they were in the beginning. It is coming to be realized that the commercial airplane cannot be made closely similar to the military type without causing it to become a hopeless proposition economically.

The true function of commercial aeronautics from the viewpoint of national safety is not to provide airplanes for military use, but to nourish an industry capable of turning quickly to the production of any sort of machine that may be required for any purpose in emergency. No government can keep air transport up to the point where it will be able to support such an industry on the basis of a subsidy alone, and it is essential that governmental support be of a sort which will develop an industry ultimately able to stand on its own feet.

Not Interchangeable

It is evident that there are some types of airplane which cannot be im-

proved from commercial craft. The subsidy machine has no parallel in commerce, and the armored attack airplane could hardly be made by conversion of anything else except in the most makeshift way, as armored vessels for blockade running were once produced by stacking bales of cotton along the rail and steel plates around the wheel house. Even bombing airplanes, however, cannot be made from any other type in a fully satisfactory manner. Of course, it is possible for the commercial airplane to carry bombs and for the pilot to drop them after a fashion, but the modern bombing airplane is so specialized in design and function that it could hardly be made interchangeable with any other sort of craft.

This species, like the common buzzard, may be classed as a beneficial bird to agriculture, as its chief food consists of the smaller mammals, such as the various species of mice, voles, moles, and especially rabbits. Being one of the farmer's best friends, this bird should be afforded protection.

When not on the wing the buzzards, like the eagles, are apparently sluggish birds and often remain for hours at a time perched on a tree or rock, always in an exposed position, enabling them to obtain a clear view of their surroundings, but they possess a powerful and most graceful flight and delight in soaring in circles at a great height or gliding majestically on outstretched wings scanning the earth below in search of prey.

The plumage of this buzzard is soft and full, somewhat resembling the owls. This species may at once be recognized from the common buzzard by the conspicuous whiteness of its tail when seen on the wing.

Commercial aircraft are interchangeable in design, the gas bag is so much the largest part of the structure that it would not be difficult to adapt commercial craft to naval scouting work or bombing, particularly the former.

Impression Dispersed

The impression that commercial and military aircraft are interchangeable has been largely dispelled by two years of actual test, although certain of the subsidy laws still give some attention to the features of convertibility of use.

The inducements for such convertibility are, however, much less accentuated than they were in the beginning. It is coming to be realized that the commercial airplane cannot be made closely similar to the military type without causing it to become a hopeless proposition economically.

The true function of commercial aeronautics from the viewpoint of national safety is not to provide airplanes for military use, but to nourish an industry capable of turning quickly to the production of any sort of machine that may be required for any purpose in emergency. No government can keep air transport up to the point where it will be able to support such an industry on the basis of a subsidy alone, and it is essential that governmental support be of a sort which will develop an industry ultimately able to stand on its own feet.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

NEW YORK CURB PRICE RANGE

Week ended April 10, 1922

NEW YORK CURB

INDUSTRIALS

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
55000 Acmo Coal	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
64500 Acmo Packt.	85	80	80	+1
400 Aluminum	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	0
3200 Amalg. Leath.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0
100 Am. L. & T.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
120 Am. L. & T. Trst	140	122	124	+2
100 Am. Tnd. Pfd.	4	4	4	0
1200 Am. Writ. Fapr	5	3 1/2	5	+2
180 Bradley F. P.	50	50	50	-5
100 Blynn & Sons	27	27	27	0
531600 Bldg. Bldg.	150	130	130	+10
100 Cent. Bldg.	75	75	75	-5
100 Cent. St. Elect.	11	11	11	-3 1/2
500 Seab. O. & I.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
2400 Salt Crk. new	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	0
580000 S. N. Y. 5% 1928	108	106	106	+2
120000 Sapul. Ref.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	0
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 1930	106	106	106	+2
1200000 S. N. Y. 5% 1932	104	104	104	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 1934	102	102	102	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 1936	100	100	100	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 1938	98	98	98	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 1940	96	96	96	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 1942	94	94	94	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 1944	92	92	92	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 1946	90	90	90	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 1948	88	88	88	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 1950	86	86	86	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 1952	84	84	84	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 1954	82	82	82	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 1956	80	80	80	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 1958	78	78	78	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 1960	76	76	76	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 1962	74	74	74	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 1964	72	72	72	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 1966	70	70	70	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 1968	68	68	68	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 1970	66	66	66	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 1972	64	64	64	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 1974	62	62	62	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 1976	60	60	60	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 1978	58	58	58	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 1980	56	56	56	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 1982	54	54	54	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 1984	52	52	52	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 1986	50	50	50	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 1988	48	48	48	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 1990	46	46	46	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 1992	44	44	44	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 1994	42	42	42	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 1996	40	40	40	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 1998	38	38	38	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2000	36	36	36	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2002	34	34	34	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2004	32	32	32	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2006	30	30	30	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2008	28	28	28	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2010	26	26	26	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2012	24	24	24	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2014	22	22	22	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2016	20	20	20	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2018	18	18	18	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2020	16	16	16	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2022	14	14	14	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2024	12	12	12	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2026	10	10	10	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2028	8	8	8	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2030	6	6	6	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2032	4	4	4	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2034	2	2	2	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2036	0	0	0	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2038	0	0	0	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2040	0	0	0	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2042	0	0	0	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2044	0	0	0	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2046	0	0	0	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2048	0	0	0	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2050	0	0	0	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2052	0	0	0	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2054	0	0	0	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2056	0	0	0	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2058	0	0	0	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2060	0	0	0	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2062	0	0	0	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2064	0	0	0	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2066	0	0	0	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2068	0	0	0	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2070	0	0	0	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2072	0	0	0	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2074	0	0	0	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2076	0	0	0	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2078	0	0	0	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2080	0	0	0	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2082	0	0	0	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2084	0	0	0	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2086	0	0	0	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2088	0	0	0	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2090	0	0	0	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2092	0	0	0	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2094	0	0	0	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2096	0	0	0	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2098	0	0	0	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2100	0	0	0	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2102	0	0	0	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2104	0	0	0	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2106	0	0	0	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2108	0	0	0	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2110	0	0	0	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2112	0	0	0	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2114	0	0	0	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2116	0	0	0	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2118	0	0	0	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2120	0	0	0	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2122	0	0	0	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2124	0	0	0	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2126	0	0	0	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2128	0	0	0	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2130	0	0	0	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2132	0	0	0	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2134	0	0	0	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2136	0	0	0	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2138	0	0	0	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2140	0	0	0	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2142	0	0	0	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2144	0	0	0	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2146	0	0	0	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2148	0	0	0	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2150	0	0	0	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2152	0	0	0	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2154	0	0	0	+2
1000000 S. N. Y. 5% 2156	0	0	0	+2

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE & FOUNDRY POSITION STRONG

Although Working Capital Declined Over Half Million, Affairs Better Than in 1920

Notwithstanding a decrease of \$686,719 in working capital, from \$6,748,256 to \$6,061,537, the balance sheet of the American Brake Shoe & Foundry Company shows a much stronger position at the end of 1921 than a year previously.

The ratio of current assets to current liabilities increased from 2% to 1 on Dec. 31, 1920, to nearly 5% to 1 on Dec. 31, last. Figures of the working capital account compare:

1921	1920
Current assets	\$7,434,546
Current liabilities	\$3,723,009
Working capital	\$3,804,050

Working capital \$6,061,537 6,748,256

Cash and Securities Available

Cash and marketable securities more than doubled during the year, being \$5,581,464 at the end of 1921 compared with \$770,120 a year previous. Cash and marketable securities made up 21 per cent of the total current assets, compared with only 7 per cent at the end of 1920. There were no notes payable at the close of 1921, compared with \$254,000 of these obligations on the books Dec. 31, 1920. Inventories were reduced \$2,211,826, from \$4,860,130 on Dec. 31, 1920 to \$2,648,304 on December 31, last. Accounts receivable declined \$1,959,358 and accounts and wages payable, \$2,211,026, the former standing Dec. 31, 1921, at \$2,789,222 and the latter at \$1,10,873, respectively.

Common stock outstanding has a book value of slightly more than \$75 a share, since 148,854 shares of no par value outstanding are represented by a surplus of \$11,781,749. Of this surplus \$6,817,144 stands for patents, goodwill and other intangible assets which might seem a high figure at which to carry assets of indeterminate value were it not for a consistently good earning record during the last decade, a record which remained unbroken by the slump in the equipment market last year.

Some Fixed Charge Totals

To pay dividends on preferred and common stock outstanding Dec. 31, 1921, requires \$1,263,111. Bond interest, consumers only \$6000, making the total dividend and interest charge of \$1,269,111. Operating profits in the five years 1911-1915 inclusive averaged \$1,127,695, or only slightly under the present interest and dividend needs. In later years, owing to a stronger asset position and increased earning power, operating profits showed a marked increase, bringing the average for the 11 years, 1911 through 1921, to \$1,642,484.

An operating profit of \$1,329,371 in 1921 was equal after interest charges and preferred stock dividends to \$4.41 a share on the common stock, or slightly in excess of the \$4 dividend requirement.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Boston	New York
Renewal rate	4 1/2%
Outside com'l paper	5 @ 1/4 4% @ 5/4
Year money	5 @ 1/4 5 @ 5/4
Customers com'l loans	5 @ 1/4 5 @ 5/4
Collateral loans	5 1/2 @ 6/4 6 @ 6/4
Taxes	5 @ 1/4 5 @ 5/4
Saturation	5 @ 1/4 5 @ 5/4

Bar silver in New York 65 1/2% 65 1/2%

Bar silver in London 33 1/4d 33 1/4d

Mexican dollars 50 1/2% 50 1/2%

Bar gold in London 93 1/2d 94 1/2d

Canadian ex ds (%) 2 1/2 2 1/2

Domestic bar silver 95 1/2% 95 1/2%

LEADING CENTRAL BANK RATES

Discount rates at the 12 federal reserve banks and representative banking institutions in foreign cities follow:

Boston 4 1/2%

New York 4 1/2%

Philadelphia 4 1/2%

Cleveland 4 1/2%

Richmond 5

Atlanta 4 1/2%

Chicago 4 1/2%

St. Louis 4 1/2%

Kansas City 5

Minneapolis 5

Dallas 5

San Francisco 4 1/2%

Amsterdam 4 1/2%

Bengal 5

Berlin 5

Bombay 8

Brussels 5

Christiania 6

Copenhagen 5 1/2%

Hamburg 5

Paris 5

London 4 1/2%

Rome 6

Stockholm 5 1/2%

Switzerland 3 1/2%

CLEARING HOUSE FIGURES

Boston New York

Exchanges \$38,000,000 \$375,200,000

Year ago today 22,583,575

Balances 52,400,000

F. B. I. bank credit 15,361,299

51,700,000

ACCEPTANCE MARKET

Spot Boston delivery.

Prime Eligible banks—

60@60 days 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2%

30@30 days 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2%

Eligible non-banks—

60@60 days 4 @ 3 1/2%

20@40 days 4 @ 3 1/2%

Under 30 days 4 @ 3 1/2%

Eligible private bankers—

60@60 days 4 @ 3 1/2%

30 @ 30 days 4 @ 3 1/2%

Under 30 days 4 @ 3 1/2%

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Quotations of the more important foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with those for the previous day. With the exception of sterling and Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency.

London Today Saturday Parity

Denmark \$4,413% \$4,413% \$4,486

Cables 4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2

France 9.25 9.16 10.2

Guides 37.22 37.83 40.2

Marks 0.08425 .003250 .22.8

Italy 5.83 5.23 10.8

Swiss francs 19.45 19.45 19.8

Austria 18.50 18.52 19.8

Belgian francs 8.50 8.50 8.50

Kronen (Austria) 0.00155 .00155

Sweden 26.15 26.15 26.8

Denmark 21.20 21.25 26.8

Norway 18.18 18.25 26.8

Greece 4.50 4.54 19.2

Argentina 1.55 1.55 1.55

IRELAND'S FARMS SHOW BIG LOSSES

Union Head Declares Production Costs High, Stock Values Low

DUBLIN, March 14 (Special Correspondence)—At the recent annual congress of the Irish Farmers' Union in Dublin, when 28 affiliated county associations were represented, Mr. R. H. Butler, president of the union, said that farming in 1921 had not been good. Cattle, sheep, horses, and pigs had fallen very considerably in value, the total losses easily exceeding £50,000,000. Corn had also decreased in price, and there was still a quantity of last year's corn on the farmer's hands he declared.

He regretted that Irish consumers did not give a preference to home grown cereals. On the other hand farmers' requirements remained at a high figure, except as regarded manures where some reduction had been made. The rate and the up-keep of main roads were a very high item of expenditure for the counties, and county institutions had also to be maintained, the expense of all this falling mostly on the farmers he declared.

The question of the housing of small farmers would, he said, be discussed during congress and it was hoped that a scheme to benefit this class of farmer would be devised which would be approved of by the Government when it was established and would meet with their support. To deal with the present state of unemployment in the country, Mr. Butler considered a large amount of work could be given in afforestation and in the drainage of large areas of lands bordering on the rivers Barrow, Shannon and the Bann. He pointed out, would add considerably to the wealth of the country.

The question of attaching a farm to the National University for the benefit of the Agricultural Branch of the University for research purposes, he urged, should be considered by its executive. Unity by the farmers in their organizations would secure the proper representation and influence in the government of the country—to which their numbers and the importance of their industry entitled them, he said.

One member commented on the absence each year at their Congress of an executive officer of the Department of Agriculture who he thought should take an active part in all their deliberations as that department was greatly responsible for the carrying out of the agricultural policy of the country. Education and the training of young people to take a real interest in the industry would mean that agriculture would prevent recurrence of the present condition of affairs.

One large bond house, which had issues of something like 1000 western school district, reports that almost all school districts, report that almost of interest in January of this year. A municipality in Alberta with outstanding bonded indebtedness of over \$200,000, and which had not made a payment even on interest account since 1917, recently effected an arrangement with the creditors under which arrears of interest have been funded and the interest rate reduced from 7 to 3 per cent. In this instance the Alberta Government in effect has guaranteed payments under the settlement scheme.

Two cities and eight towns in Saskatchewan have defaulted. Creditors of certain of the western municipalities and school districts complain that they cannot get their claims dealt with even to the extent of a composition proposal. Some school districts ignore letters, while others treat a default of interest lightly and delay action on flimsy excuses.

AID FOR CANADIAN TOWNS IN FINANCIAL STRAITS IS SOUGHT

Provincial Governments Asked to Help Put Some Western Towns on Sounder Basis

Although the credit of the Canadian provinces without exception is high and the importance of protecting such credit is appreciated fully by the several governments, the situation with respect to some of the western Canadian municipalities and school districts is not so happy, according to a dispatch from Toronto to the New York Tribune.

The bond dealers have urged upon the provincial authorities, particularly those of Saskatchewan and Alberta, the importance of giving such assistance or enacting such legislation as may be necessary to put the finances of the lesser political subdivisions on a sound basis, but as yet the problem has not been dealt with adequately. In a few cases a measure of relief has been provided by the provincial administration, but much still is to be done.

The provincial authorities are helping some of the school districts, but not unnaturally they hesitate to assume responsibility for the debts of all municipalities or school districts which have overborrowed and are unable, or profess to be unable, to meet their obligations.

Need Economy

There is some reasonableness in the contention that when a loss has resulted the creditor should accept it and write it off his books in the case of bonds as of other property. On the other hand, the credit of the better-managed western municipalities and school districts has suffered severely because of defaults by others, and a very great aggregate loss has been entailed. It has been urged that it would be economy for the provincial governments to clear up the situation in their respective jurisdictions and then exercise such supervision as would prevent recurrence of the present condition of affairs.

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Investors Lose Faith

The situation calls for a thorough house cleaning and in many instances rearrangement and in some cases probably a reduction of the indebtedness or of the rate of interest. Sooner or later the problem may have to be dealt with by the provincial governments. In the meantime, it is working injustice not only to solvent municipalities and school districts and to investors, but to the bond dealers as well.

Certain bond houses in eastern Canada which specialized in western school district issues developed a large home market for such debentures and a profitable business for themselves. Defaults have disgraced securities of this class in the eyes of investors, and the bond men have seen the work of years almost completely destroyed. Most of the issues are thoroughly safe, but the defaults of a minority have caused distrust of all.

It is expected that it will still further increase the capability of this port to draw business this way from the other great Atlantic ports, especially in view of the fact that a variation of even fractions of a cent on cargo charges were sufficient to divert their routing. Another point is that this reduction in port charges, with the expected increase in business and reduced wages, will in all probability not only cause more employment in Montreal during the coming summer, but be a factor in reducing the cost of living, by making possible a reduction in the charges for commodities.

In Alberta the Municipal Finances Commission provides the machinery for dealing with cases of default, while the Saskatchewan Legislature recently conferred upon the Provincial Local Government Board special powers to investigate and under certain conditions to take over the administration of municipalities which are in financial difficulties. Both provinces, however, have been studiously careful to leave responsibility for any indebtedness at the door of the municipality by which it was incurred.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

NEW HAVEN'S 1921 LOSS SMALLER THAN 1920 YEAR

Decline in Freight and Passenger Traffic Offset by Sharp Economies

The big deficit reported by New Haven in 1921 was illustrative of what New England roads experienced last year. While suffering a tremendous decline in traffic, it was able to better 1920 results by drastic reduction in expenses and inauguration of economies, the last half of the year especially showing the betterment.

The fact that New Haven carried 5,605,180 fewer tons of revenue freight than in 1920, representing a decrease of 20.3 per cent, bears witness to the decline in business. It will sell to yield about 7 per cent if held to maturity.

Capitalization Reduced

The significant fact is that capitalization of the old company has been reduced from \$94,204,448 to \$92,086,250 for the new company and fixed charges were scaled down from \$3,759,996 to \$2,327,051. During the receivership large amounts were spent on the property as they were on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, during its long receivership.

In the earlier months of 1921 Chicago & Eastern Illinois did not make a very good showing, but there was substantial improvement in net earnings in the fall and this has continued in the current year to date. For the seven months from Aug. 1, 1921, to March 1, 1922, with the month of February estimated, total income applicable to interest charges was \$3,468,718. In other words, in this period it earned the entire new annual fixed interest charge nearly 1 1/2 times. In December the net earnings showed a shrinkage compared with the fall month, but 1922 has started of promisingly.

Underlying Bonds

In the reorganization only \$5,137,800 of underlying bonds were left undisturbed. A new prior lien mortgage was created which gives to company a good financing medium and under which only \$5,262,500 of bonds have been issued for the purpose of securing 10 and 15 year 6 per cent government loans. The general mortgage bonds were issued in exchange for securities of the old company and to provide working capital.

The present capitalization, therefore, stands as follows:

Underlying bonds.....	\$5,137,800
Prior lien 6% bonds.....	5,262,500
General mort 5% bonds.....	35,000,000
10% 15% 6% 10% 15% 6% preferred stock.....	22,051,050
Common stock.....	24,135,100
Total capitalization.....	\$82,086,250

LONDON STOCK TRADING IS STILL ON BROAD SCALE

LONDON, April 10—Business in securities on the Stock Exchange here continued to broaden today, and sentiment remained confident. Definite announcement was looked for of the resumption of foreign settlements and continuing during May.

Gilt-edged investment issues were firm and gained further ground on favorable talk about the budget and hopes for an early reduction in the rate of England's minimum rate of discount.

Home Railways were cheerful and higher. Dollar descriptions were quiet and featureless. Argentine Railways were strong in spots on a demand from investors.

French loans showed a tendency to sag, with operators watching news from the economic conference at Genoa.

Dealers in the oil group were brisk, with sentiment optimistic. Royal Dutch was 41. Shell Transport & Trading 5 1/2, and Mexican Eagle Oil 3 1/2.

The industrial list displayed stability, and opinions were brighter. Hudson Bay was 6 1/2. Changes in Kaffirs were narrow but the undertone was steady. Rubber shares were inactive but hard.

Consols for money were 53 1/4, Grand Trunk, 12. Beers 10 1/2, Rand Mines 23. Money 2 1/2 per cent. Discount rates, short bills 2 1/2 per cent; three months 2 1/2@12-15.

PAPER BAROMETER SAYS BUSINESS GOOD

NEW YORK, April 10—"Business depression is over and a gradual improvement may be expected," said Dr. Hugh P. Baker, executive secretary of the American Paper and Pulp Association, here today. Dr. Baker is here to attend the annual convention of the paper manufacturers of the United States, which began this morning.

"Early arrivals all had the same report to make," he added, "and the discussions of the week will center on the manner in which the number of orders have increased since the inventory period of dullness. Fine paper orders are 75 per cent of normal, some of the specialties are over 90 per cent, and the sentiment is far better than was evident at this time last year."

The convention, which includes meetings of about 20 associations of manufacturers of different kinds of paper, brought about 1000 visitors to the city, as the manufacturers meet during the same week and at the same hotel with the National Paper Trade Association, the organization of paper merchants.

ST. MAURICE PAPER'S YEAR

MONTRÉAL, April 10—The St. Maurice Paper Company, in 1921, experienced a marked reversal in business. Total profits for 1921 were \$1,045,779, compared with \$2,756,636 in 1920. The net before profits and taxes and short-term expenses of \$1,264,621, compared with a surplus of \$2,264,278 or \$1.94 a share (\$30 per share). The total assets of the company are \$12,522,172.

INSPIRATION COPPER REPORT

The Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co. reported yesterday that Dec. 31, 1921, showed a loss after charges and before general taxes and short-term expenses of \$1,264,621, compared with a surplus of \$2,264,278 or \$1.94 a share (\$30 per share). The total assets of the company are \$12,522,172.

STANDARD OIL OF INDIANA

CASPER, Wyo., April 8—In March, Standard Oil Company of Indiana shipped from its Casper plant to Baton Rouge for export 400,000 gallons of gasoline. This is the first month in which shipments have reached the destination. Up to April 1, 21,000,000 gallons were shipped on fulfillment of a 2,000,000-barrel order received by Standard Oil of Indiana from Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

UNITED STATES WILL HAVE MANY TENNIS TOURNAMENTS

Some Three Hundred Events Have Been Sanctioned for This Season—College Title First Up for Decision

Followers of lawn tennis in the United States are looking forward with much pleasure to a season which will furnish more tournament play than has ever previously been held in this country, and this also means better competition and the development of more first-class players. The United States Lawn Tennis Association has sanctioned over 230 events for men and women players and, in addition, several junior and boys' and girls' tournaments will take place. In fact the official list, which embraces all classes of tournaments, numbers well over 300.

This year's schedule shows that all of the sectional and state championship tournaments which have been held in previous years will again take place. There is a pleasing feature of the schedule and that is the announcement that some clubs which have not before held open tournaments are down for such events this summer.

The first of the national championship events will be the intercollegiate tournament which takes place at the courts of the Merion Cricket Club beginning June 26. The women's clay-court championship will follow at Buffalo July 3, with the men's clay court starting at Indianapolis the week later. The women's championship will be held at the West Side Tennis Club courts beginning Aug. 14, with the men's doubles, junior and boys' singles and doubles and veterans' doubles starting at the Longwood Cricket Club courts the following week. The men's and veterans' singles championship will close these events at the Germantown Cricket Club beginning Sept. 8. It is interesting to note that the date for the girls' national championship has been made the same as the men's singles and will be played on the courts of the Philadelphia Cricket Club.

The challenge round of the Davis Cup tournament will take place on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club beginning Sept. 1. While the U. S. L. T. A. favors the playing of the first two rounds of the Davis Cup tournament in Europe, it has so arranged the schedules that if these matches should be played in the United States, they will not interfere with any sanctioned tournament. The leading tournaments which have been sanctioned by the association follow:

May 11—East vs. West match at California Lawn Tennis Association, San Francisco.

May 8—Pacific Coast championship at California Lawn Tennis Association, San Francisco.

May 13—Invitation doubles tournament at Newton Center Squash Tennis Club.

May 22—New England Intercollegiate championship at Longwood Cricket Club.

May 27—Massachusetts doubles championship at Brae Burn Country Club, West Newton.

June 8—Invitation tournament at East Side Tennis Club, Providence.

LEXINGTON WINS NATIONAL TITLE

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 10.—After an uphill battle in the first half, Lexington (Ky.) High School defeated the quintet from Mt. Vernon, O., 46 to 28, here Saturday night and won the championship at the fourth annual National Interscholastic tournament at the University of Chicago. High school teams from 20 states started in the race.

Third place was captured by Rockford, Illinois, which defeated Hume Fogg of Nashville, Tenn., 48 to 36, in a play-off preceding the championship final.

Two outstanding players were revealed by the Lexington victory. They were Leonard Tracy, running guard, and J. H. MacFarland, forward. Tracy was all over the court, and was especially formidable when guarding his own goal. He was always at the danger spot and never failed to recover the ball after Mt. Vernon missed a goal try.

MacFarland was a scoring marvel. He shot baskets from all angles and at any distance, even when closely guarded. Early in the game his shooting was off edge and he missed many tries, but when he found the proper groove late in the first half he could not be stopped.

Mt. Vernon got away to an early lead and had the advantage, 14 to 6, before the Kentuckians got the range on the basket. It took MacFarland only a few minutes to bring them from behind and they finished half ahead, 15 to 14.

Lexington's passing bewildered the Ohioans in the second half. After five minutes the issue was never in doubt, although the losers fought gamely to the last.

H. E. Gleiselman, center, starred for Rockford in its third-place victory over Hume Fogg. He scored nine baskets and was an important cog in the passing machinery. Rockford had the upper hand all the way. Late in the second half, Hume Fogg put up a splendid rally, coming from behind 32 to 9, but after climbing up 42 to 30, its effort was spent.

In the semi-finals Lexington defeated Hume Fogg, 25 to 26, while Mt. Vernon defeated Rockford, 24 to 20. The summary of the championship final follows:

LEXINGTON MT. VERNON

MacFarland 15—Tracy 12—Brinley

Underwood, 6—Cunningham, 10—Smith

Carry, 12—Fletcher, 10—Wright

Tracy, 12.

Score—Lexington High School 46; Mt. Vernon High School 32. Goals from four—MacFarland 10, Millward 5, Tracy 2, Underwood 2 for Lexington; Wright 5, Brinley 3, Cunningham 2, Smith 4 for Lexington; Wright 1, Smith 2 for Mt. Vernon. Referee, G. Immerman. Umpire—A. F. Hammesfahr. Time—Two 20-min. periods.

WEST POINT WINS, 12 to 9

WEST POINT, N. Y., April 8—West Point easily defeated Yale at lacrosse here today, 12 to 9. The game was one-sided, indicated, and rather loosely played. Yale's defense was literally swamped. Except for the work of fielder, the Yale goal, the Army's score would have been greater. Burnett was the chief point-getter for the Army.

VIRGINIA WINS TRACK MEET

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., April 8—In the first outdoor meet of the season, the University of Virginia's track team defeated Washington and Lee University, 32 1/2 to points to 42 2/3, here today. Virginia captured nine firsts, while Washington and Lee took three. Princeton, Johns Hopkins and Virginia will engage in a triangular meet here next Saturday, and the following Wednesday the Harvard track squad will meet Virginia.

CINCINNATI HAS MANY NEW FACES

Manager Moran Trying to Build Up a Strong Pitching Staff for This Year's Team

CINCINNATI, O., April 5 (Special)

—New faces, lots of them, are to be presented in the 1922 album of the Cincinnati National League baseball team, more popularly known as the Reds. Not in many seasons have so many recruits from the minor leagues and as many free agents been accepted, for a try-out at least. Manager

have very little doubt about the field, the outfield, or the hitting abilities of the players. It is the pitching staff that is giving concern.

Last year the weakness of the Reds was in the pitching. The club had only a very few good pitchers, and they were worked so hard they could not stand the pace. Luque, who had been a reliable factor the early part of the season, became unsteady under the strain; and the same was true of several of the others.

Moran has pledged himself to try to remedy this condition. That accounts for the acquisition of Scott from Boston, Cincinnati trading Marquard and Kopf for him. Scott has the reputation of having wonderful control. He went through the 1921 season without having a single wild pitch charged against him. Moran is

June 26—Connecticut Valley champion, men, at New Haven Lawn Tennis Club.

June 27—West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, L. I.

June 12—New England championships at Hartford Golf Club.

June 17—Massachusetts championship singles at Longwood Cricket Club.

June 19—Rhode Island clay court championship at East Side Tennis Club.

June 26—Connecticut Valley champion, United States, at Merion Cricket Club, Bryn Mawr, Penn.

June 24—Connecticut Valley champions at Country Club, Springfield.

June 27—Connecticut championship, women, at Country Club, New Canaan.

July 1—Invitation tourney at Country Club, New Bedford.

July 1—California sectional championship, doubles at Los Angeles Tennis Club.

July 3—United States championship, clay court, women's, at Park Club, Buffalo, N. Y.

July 10—Rhode Island championship and New England sectional doubles at Agawam Hunt Club, Providence.

July 10—Clay court championship of United States, men's, at Indianapolis Club.

July 17—Longwood Bowl tournament at Longwood Cricket Club.

July 1—Invitation tournament at Greenwich Field Club, Greenwich, Conn.

June 24—New Hampshire State and White Mountains championship at Crawford Notch Tennis Club.

June 28—Housatonic Valley championship at Greenwich Country Club, Lee, Mass.

June 27—Women's invitation tournament at Park Judith Country Club, Narragansett Pier, R. I.

Open tournament at Worcester Tennis Club.

North Shore championships at Tedesco Country Club, Swampscott.

Aug. 1—Open tournament at Norfolk Club, Clinton, N. H., Conn.

C. S. of New Bedford

7—Open tournament of Swimming Club, Bar Harbor, Me.

14—Invitation tournament at Newport Lawn Tennis Club, Newport, R. I.

14—Women's National championships at West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, L. I.

19—Maine championship at Squirrel Island, Me.

21—Women's open tournament at Longwood Cricket Club.

21—Championship of United States, doubles, juniors and boys' and veterans' doubles at the United States Open.

28—Women's invitation tournament at Rockaway Hunting Club, Cedarhurst, L. I.

Sept. 1—Davis Cup challenge round at West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, L. I.

1—Essex County championships at C. of North Andover.

Massachusetts 9—Shore championships at Hatherly Club, North Scituate Beach.

2—Berkshire County championships at C. of Pittsfield.

2—Southern Massachusetts clay court championships at Fall River Country Club.

5—Western Massachusetts championship at Stockbridge Golf Club.

8—United States men's a, veterans' singles championships at Germantown Cricket Club, Philadelphia.



Photograph by Paul Thompson

E. J. Roush, Cincinnati National League Baseball Club

Patrick Moran has gone far afield, too, in selecting his players. Last year Samuel Bohne and Lewis A. Fonseca, fielders, recruited from Pacific Coast League teams, proved such valuable accessions to the team that Moran sent his scouts back to the coast to find more. As a result, Ralph Pinell, star third baseman of the Oakland, Cal., team, and James Caveney, a pitcher, were signed.

Cincinnati has been enthusiastic over baseball since the Reds won the National League and world championship pennants in 1920, three years ago. It was Moran who led them to victory. But local baseball fans point to the fact that it was the fine pitching staff that Moran developed that year that deserved the credit for the achievement. Not one of that pitching staff is with the team this year, with the exception of Luque, and during that year Luque was not in the regular line-up, being used only to finish up games.

"Get pitchers!" is the cry from the fans. And August G. Herrmann, president of the Cincinnati Club, has made the statement that he has told Moran to go "as far as he likes" in getting them.

There is eagerness in Cincinnati for the opening of the baseball season next Wednesday, when the Reds will meet the Chicago Cubs.

Among the other recruits receiving a try-out with the Reds are Cliff Markle, pitcher, recruited from the Atlanta Club; Victor Johnson, a pitcher who developed his baseball talents in the army; Louis Lutz, catcher; Edward Hock, drafted from Richmond, Va.; Allan Clarke, a left-handed utility player purchased from Waynesboro, Va.; William Hall, pitcher; Kenneth Hogan, an outfielder; Karl Schnell and John Gillies, Canadian pitchers; Norbert Brockman, a clever first baseman of the University of Cincinnati, and James Couch formerly star pitcher for the San Francisco Club.

There is little doubt as to who the regulars will be in addition to those favored ones among the recruits who may get assignments. The newcomers who are practically assured of places in the regular line-up include George Burns and Michael Gonzales. The New York Giants turned them over to the Reds, together with a lot of money. For Henry K. Groh, said to be the best third baseman in the National League, Burns is equally adept as a catcher and left-fielder and is a hard hitter. Gonzales is a catcher. Then there is John Scott, pitcher, secured from the Boston Braves.

Others in the regular line-up probably will be Adolfo Luque, Eppa Rixey, and Peter Donohue, pitchers; Wingo and E. F. Hargrave, catchers; A. Earle Neale, right fielder; Jake Daubert, first baseman; Bohne, second baseman; Louis B. Duncan, left fielder; and R. B. Bressler, an all-around utility player. E. F. Roush, star center fielder, has not yet come to terms with the club.

In accordance with custom, Manager Moran has submitted to the usual interviewers, voicing his confidence as to the quality of the team he will send against the seven rivals in the National League. His pennant hopes run high. That is the obvious and expected.

But Cincinnati baseball fans, disconcerted natural enthusiasm and optimism, are very much encouraged over the complexion of the team. Many of the players listed are reputed to be hard hitters, and Moran says that one of his most important training points has been to develop their speed in running bases. In Daubert, Bohne, Bressler and Fonseca the club has the material for a splendid infield, not taking into account any of the new players. Great hopes are pinned in Pinell and Caveney. Duncan has been a splendid left fielder, though the grounders seem to baffle him at times; and Neale's record in right field has been beyond reproach. So the fans are keeping his eyes open for more.

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BIG THREE DROP FIVE ATHLETES

Princeton Loses Football Captain-Elect and Four Others

PRINCETON, N. J., April 9—Thomas H. McNamara '22, baseball captain, and Ralph C. Gilroy '23, football star and captain-elect for 1923, have been declared ineligible for further athletic activity at Princeton University, but are not guilty of professionalism or flagrant misconduct, Dean Howard McClellan stated tonight.

Dean has pledged himself to try to remedy this condition. That accounts for the acquisition of Scott from Boston, Cincinnati trading Marquard and Kopf for him. Scott has the reputation of having wonderful control. He went through the 1921 season without having a single wild pitch charged against him. Moran is

very little doubt about the field, the outfield, or the hitting abilities of the players. It is the pitching staff that is giving concern.

Last year the weakness of the Reds was in the pitching. The club had only a very few good pitchers, and they were worked so hard they could not stand the pace. Luque, who had been a reliable factor the early part of the season, became unsteady under the strain; and the same was true of several of the others.

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SELF-GOVERNMENT STARTS IN EGYPT

Native Ministry Is Formed, but Difficult Path Lies Before the Nation

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, March 8 (Special Correspondence)—While the British policy in Egypt has not been essentially modified, many of the recommendations embodied in the Curzon project have been deferred for future discussion. On the strength of this modification it has been found possible to form an Egyptian Ministry, Abdel Khaliq Pasha Sarwat, accepting the Premiership after the publication of Lord Allenby's letter, and then bringing to a close the ministerial crisis which had lasted since Adly Pasha's resignation on Dec. 8.

Undoubtedly the influence of Saad Zaghlul Pasha, since 1919 up till at least October last, was predominant in Egypt. His forceful character and his reactionary tendencies appeal very strongly to the Easterners. The fiasco of his tour in Upper Egypt in October last strengthens the hands of his opponents immensely, in fact his influence has so waned that it was possible in December to have him deposed by the military authorities (but undoubtedly with the concurrence of his political opponents as well) without the outbreak of any serious disorders beyond the rioting in Cairo at the end of December.

Moderates Are Rare

Adly Pasha, Zaghlul Pasha's opponent, naturally resigned the Premiership shortly after the publication of the Curzon project at the beginning of December, seeing that his negotiations with the British Government had not resulted in obtaining the conditions of independence comprised in his official program. This resignation was, it was felt, a concession to public opinion rather than the expression of his own. Into the political scheme, however, there entered Sarwat Pasha, the Acting Premier during Adly Pasha's absence in London, who was willing to carry on, provided he could be assured of the support of a large proportion of the public and of course of the British authorities.

To gain such support has been the object of a strenuous campaign during the last few months. His task has not been an easy one. Stirred by the ever-active Zaghlulists and other elements of even more extreme views, and by a press which is largely opportunist in tendency, the popular imagination is inclined to be influenced by his opponents rather than by his supporters.

In character the Egyptian lacks balance, and for this reason it is generally more likely that he will be found either extreme or indifferent in his views, rather than moderate. Sarwat Pasha's policy is largely that of the British Government and is therefore moderate. To gain support, however, he has been attempting to convince the popular mind that it is as extreme as that of Zaghlul Pasha. Propaganda to this end can be detected readily enough in his recent declarations and actions, and clever native lawyers have not been slow to draw attention to it, but as all Egyptian politicos are generally but skeins of intrigue, public opinion would not necessarily be adversely influenced by an exposure of his methods.

Egyptians Appointed

With the object of gaining popular support Sarwat Pasha, by means of his letter of acceptance of office to the Sultan, issued a manifesto outlining a Pan-Egyptian program. In this he was careful to explain that it would be the Government's endeavor to convince Great Britain that Egypt could offer such tangible guarantees that the British Empire's interests and those of other foreigners could be safely left in Egyptian hands, thus attempting to gloss over a point which is the main objection of the Extremists to the Anglo-Egyptian discussions, and at the same time the crux of the Egyptian problem in British and foreign eyes.

Already his ministry has made several very important appointments, by which all the posts of Undersecretary of State at the several ministries are to be held by Egyptians, while for the first time for over 40 years a full council of ministers has been held without the presence of the financial adviser. Further, it is stated that the Sultan will now become King of Egypt and be entitled to a salute of 101 guns, that a foreign diplomatic service will be at once organized and that steps are being now taken to prepare a draft of the new constitution by means of which Egypt may through an elected Parliament evolve a system of democratic government.

In Pasha Sarwat's case, nothing has yet transpired to show how his theories are to be translated into practice. On the contrary, the record of recent years can show but very few successful achievements in business or politics to which the Egyptian can point in self-justification, while the failures have been many. Again, at the same meeting at which the new undersecretaries of state were appointed, the council of ministers approved the appointment of three Englishmen to the posts of Financial Adviser, Undersecretary and Assistant Undersecretary of State for Finance, respectively. As that ministry is the most important in the Government, it is obvious that a radical change of the system of government is not immediately contemplated, in spite of the impression that may have been gained by the appointment of the new Egyptian officials. That this is in reality the case is a cause for thankfulness on the part of those who have Egypt's welfare at heart, for in spite of the pretensions of the politicians, Egypt cannot yet manage her own house single-handed, as everyone intimately acquainted with the public administrations, be he Egyptian or non-Egyptian, full well knows.

Coal-Tar Possibilities Still Far From Exhausted, Says Expert



Sir William H. Perkin, F. R. S., After the Painting by A. S. Cope, A. R. A.

New York, March 28
THE month of March has a somewhat special significance for the dyestuff industry, for it was in March, 1856, that William Henry Perkin was born and again it was in March, 1856, when he made his great discovery from which the whole coal-tar dye industry is descended.

"If the story of William Perkin teaches anything to present day chemists, it teaches the value and importance of constant and patient research," says the periodical *Dyestuffs*. "It provides the inspiration of the courage to explore new and unknown paths in the realm of chemical reactions, and the imagination to recognize the possibilities of the vistas unfolded, and to bring them within the practicable limits of orderly control."

"New colors, new remedies and new perfumes are still awaiting release and it is only the trained hand of the organic chemist which can unlock the door and bring them into the daily lives of men."

"The chemical student at college, and the more advanced investigator who has already passed out into the ranks of commercial activity, have still fields of accomplishment before them which are well worth the earnest and enthusiastic attention of those who desire to serve mankind, and leave a lasting monument to their own ability."

"The organic chemical industry is not a completed science; it is in its infancy. Its usefulness to all branches of our industrial life is beyond computation, and there is hardly a week that passes that does not reveal new needs, new possibilities and new visions. 'Where there is no vision, the people perish.'

WILL INDORSE WOMEN ASPIRANTS

English Suffrage Enthusiasts In New Political Move

LONDON, March 17 (Special Correspondence)—About a year ago the Women's Election Committee was started by a group of women who had keenly interested in the suffrage question. Explaining the purpose of this committee to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Miss Sybil Campbell, organizing secretary of the committee, said that the committee felt the urgent need for building up an organization and fitting to enable approved women candidates to come before the electors with at least as good a chance of success as the men. By approved women candidates, she added, we mean women who will support the just and equal treatment of men and women in the state, and who have been adopted by any recognized political party in Parliament or approved by the Women's Election Committee.

The committee is strictly non-party and will run suitable women candidates at by-elections irrespective of party. It will support approved women candidates running under party auspices. The principal work of the committee at the present time is to create a fund of £50,000 for this purpose, and the Hon. Mrs. Gideon Murray will act as the honorary secretary of the fund.

Many well-known women are numbered among members of the committee, the Right Hon. the Viscountess Rhondda, Dr. Christine Murrell, Miss Cely Hamilton, Miss Marie Lawson, the Hon. Mrs. Gideon Murray, Miss Lilian Barker, C. B. E., Commandant Allen, O. B. E., and several prominent educationists, including Miss Rita Oldham, O. B. E., and Miss A. G. Hewitt, L. L. A., late president of the National Union of Women Teachers.

When asked why they want to be represented in Parliament women give many reasons, said Miss Campbell. But most thinking men and women are agreed that it is undesirable to have only two women in the House of Commons, which contains over 600 members representing Great Britain. They also feel that women have a definite contribution to make to the state.

The two women at present in the House of Commons are Lady Astor and Mrs. Wintingham, Independent Liberal member for Louth.

WAGES IS ISSUE IN BRITISH LOCKOUT

Question of Machine Operation Lies at the Bottom of the Engineers' Struggle

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, March 17—To understand and appreciate the present engineers' lockout it is necessary to go back a few years, to 1897, when the last great engineering struggle was fought out, ostensibly on the eight-hour day, but in reality on the question of the manner of machines. As was the case 25 years ago, the fundamental point at issue has remained hidden. The question is, who is to man the machines which an employer, in extending his business operations, thinks wise and proper to introduce? Is the machine to be regarded as a major machine for which the full trade union rate must apply, or is it a machine that requires but the services of a semi-skilled operator, and, consequently, a much lower rate of wage?

Wages Is Issue

The problem, in the last analysis, is one affecting wages, and there is little to be gained in ignoring or attempting to hide that disagreeable fact. In passing, it may be useful to remark that if, as will most probably be the case, the unions are defeated on this occasion, the struggle will not be over. The last great struggle on this same question proves that. Beaten in 1897, the operative engineers, on the employers' own showing, have yet managed to obtain control of machines which, so says Sir Allan M. Smith, should be operated by semi-skilled men. Representatives of employers and the unions have met Dr. Macnamara, Minister of Labor, who was instrumental in getting the parties to meet in conference again after negotiations had been broken off. It is regrettable, however, that it was not found possible to come to any agreement, with the result that at the time of writing the lockout is in operation.

Both parties to the dispute have issued statements to the press and it is from the document issued under the signature of Sir Allan M. Smith that there emerges into the light of day the underlying reasons which have inspired the present policy.

Union Control Resented

As an instance of the manner in which the unions are usurping the managerial functions of employers, the case of the machine is quoted, as if the unions insist upon a certain class of skill, which in the opinion of the management, is entirely unsuitable. Stated thus, it would appear as if the unions were deliberately interfering with the duties of the machine shop foreman in that they were attempting to place an unsuitable operator to work the machine.

The union reply is that they have no intention of interfering with the management's selection of the individual or class of workman, but that, whenever selected, they reserve to themselves the right to insist upon the district rate of wages being paid, and that the standards of the operating engineers shall not be undermined by the introduction of cheap labor on machine tools for which they claim, as major machines, full journeyman's rates.

"The employers' position, briefly put, is that first, they provide the machine, and, therefore, have a right to choose the man to work it; second, in so doing they have no desire to encroach on the work of the skilled mechanics; and third, that the retention of the trade of the country demands that such machines should be tended and developed to their fullest extent by specialists at rates of wages lower than those of the skilled mechanic. To which we (the union) reply that we have an interest in the trade and a property in our skill which would be rendered comparatively useless by the specialization as suggested; second, that it is really a question of wages; and third, that we are not averse to machinery, but, on the contrary, and subject to the safeguarding of our interests, are willing to assist in its development to the fullest capability."

This was written in 1897, in the monthly journal of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, and holds true today.

As already stated, the unions, although forced to submit to the employers' terms in 1897, have recovered much ground since their defeat, particularly in the war days which compelled the introduction of modern machine tools that the average British engineering employer had never seen outside the pages of a technical journal.

Heritage of War

Swept by the tide of events he found himself scrapping obsolete tools and replacing them with modern ones at a time when the engineers were at the height of their power, and therefore in a position to insist upon the payment of full journeyman rates for those on whose behalf, in normal circumstances, no such claim would be made. There is no denying the fact that skilled journeyman rates are operating on machines requiring little training and skill.

It is one of the heritages of war. The Amalgamated Engineering Union is peculiarly placed, inasmuch as, in consequence of the wave of industrial union policy, it admitted to its ranks skilled and semi-skilled men, many of whom are enjoying a wage formerly applicable only to the fully qualified and legitimately apprenticed engineer.

A solution of the difficulty appears to center round a return to the status quo of 1914. Whatever improvements the unions were able to effect prior to that date were gained under ordinary economic conditions, and these they are entitled to retain.

On the other hand, the employers would be wise if, instead of taking advantage of the unprecedented state of trade and financial condition of the unions and forcing their demands for an absolute free hand, they agreed to a compromise on the above basis.

The next meeting will be held on July 31, probably at Brussels.

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ARTISTIC JEWELER

ART NEWS AND COMMENT

Third International Print-Makers' Show Opens in Los Angeles

RUSKIN, not understanding "scratches": and it is perhaps due to the same cause that through all the years of the development of print making, the full appreciation of this aristocracy of the arts has been confined to a limited but ever widening circle of admirers.

By common consent the invention and first use of wood-engraving is ascribed to the Chinese who were printing from wood blocks as early as the tenth century. Gradually the knowledge of the art seeped through Korea into Japan where it was seized upon and developed to a degree of perfection which has not been surpassed and is not equalled by the artists of that country today.

Varied Metal Plate Methods

Sometime in the fifteenth century an Italian discovered the process of printing from an engraved metal plate, from which discovery developed, in time, dry point, soft ground aquatint and a variety of methods and combination of methods. From Italy it was an easy matter for the art to spread to Spain and France, to the Dutch and Flemish artists and later to England and America.

Germany claims the first use of wood engraving in Europe and the art of engraving in mezzotinto was discovered by one Count Ludwig von Siegen, who published the first such print in 1612, a portrait of "Amelia Landgrave of Hesse." Lithography, an accidental discovery, was perfected by its discoverer, Aloys Senefelder who, while living at Munich, one day hastily wrote his washing list on a stone and found, on experimenting, that a print could be made in this way.

Such is the superficial history of print making, to the production of which, at some time, almost every artist has, with varying success, tried his hand. While it may be going too far to say that every artist has made prints, one thing we can safely say and that is that no successful print maker has not first made of himself a proficient artist. "If you cannot sketch, you cannot etch," says Hamerton. It is this tradition of artistic culture in the background of all prints that makes them so much to be admired and desired, and their makers, having come to realize the "infinite suggestability of common things" have by the simplicity of composition placed their product in the same class with that too rare and delectable thing, a well written light essay.

A Wide Membership

Eight years ago was organized, in Los Angeles, a group of artists who had as their object the furtherance of the art of print making. From this little local band of 14 has grown, through these turbulent years, when the international thought was far from the etching needle, a society whose active membership numbers 117 artists in Australia, Belgium, England, France, Italy, Canada and the United States.

They exhibit etchings, block prints and lithographs and maintain traveling exhibits, open only to members, of which there are now four on circuit, and during the last three years, international exhibitions, which are open to all the world.

Imagine a room 50 by perhaps 200 feet long with unobstructed wall space, supplemented by several screens of no small size, and you have the Gallery of Fine Arts at the Los Angeles Museum. Picture a double tier of prints running completely around the wall and screens and overflowing into a print room that was probably designed for such exhibitions, and you have the third international exhibit. Consider that in the store rooms of the museum, waiting to be returned to their owners are close to 600 more prints, all of a certain merit, including the submitted output of one entire country, and you have the standard set by the jury of selection, who after two 12-hour days of deliberation, chose the 451 prints now hung.

Australian Group

Realizing this, it would be sheer impudence for one not an expert on the subject of prints, to more than write his impressions of this astonishing collection.

The 20 samples of Australian work (the prints are hung according to members of the Australian Painter-Etcher Society. This means, if they keep to the tradition of the name, that they work directly from nature or the model, and may account for a charming freshness and directness. Australia was a pleasant surprise. Why it is that some of us persist in the idea that Australia is still one of the larger South Sea Islands?

True to the English form all through the show they have confined themselves to the metal work and while no prizes were awarded them, their work is uniformly high. While a few subjects show the etcher is a frequenter of London, most of them have been done close at home, at Melbourne and Sydney or in the bush country.

French Etchings

The exhibition from France is smaller this year than last and is the only country that shows a good deal of the "modern" tendency that we have heard of vaguely as making French art a little difficult to understand. Of the 52 prints—all but three (lithographs) are etchings or their close relatives, the dry-point and soft ground. While there is nothing of special note, the French school is ably represented.

The characteristics of the early Italian school were dignity of composition and style coupled with an easy regard for good drawing, which still governs the Italian artist today. The group from Italy was too small; one wishes there had been more of them. There is something



Some Outstanding Prints at the Los Angeles Exhibit

Upper—"The Giant Stride," by John Platt, Edinburgh, Scotland; Winner of Los Angeles Gold Medal for the Best Print in the Exhibit

Center Left—"Betty," Dry Point by Sidney Tushingham, A. R. E., England

Center Right—"Grim Spain, Segovia," Etching by Ernest Roth, United States

Below—"A Wessex Valley," by Alfred Hartley, R. E., England, Winner for Alson S. Clark Prize for Best Color Etching

so sure about their work that it cannot help but make for a better standard for the collector or print maker. Sigmund Lipinsky was given honorable mention for his etching of several wonderfully drawn figures, and Benvenuto Diseri had a fine etching of the Arch of Titus. Four animal etchings by Pietro Pietra, as well as figures by Edoardo Del Neri, Carboni, Maurone, and Mazzoni-Zarini complete the Italian exhibit.

Belgium, Holland, and Sweden had small exhibits at good. Two large etchings by Hjalmar Molin, done in a shade of golden brown, showed skill and deep religious feeling. They were studies of the "Porch of Coronation," Burgos, Spain, and "Spain During Holy Week."

Fine British Showings

England with her colonies, Australia and the Dominion of Canada occupy about a fourth of the entire exhibition. It is very evident that her graphic arts, like her morning drum-beat, are "following the sun and keeping company with the hours." Proud as one justly is of the American exhibit, one must bow gracefully before that of England.

Two of the three prizes offered went to English artists and four of the six "honorable mentions." The Alson S. Clark prize for the best color etching was awarded to Alfred Hartley for his "A Wessex Valley," which showed, through a group of bare tree trunks in a dull red, the pleasant valley with its meandering stream and browsing sheep. The medal of California gold offered by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce for the best print was, after some deliberation, there being so many good prints, finally given to John Platt of Edinburgh, Scot., for his color block, "The Giant Stride."

The decision in this case rested on the exceptional technical ability shown.

Honorable mention was given Percy Robertson, R. E., for his etchings and soft ground work showing London and Edinburgh scenes, as well as to Ethel Gaham (Mrs. John Copley) for lithograph work, and to Martin Hardie, R. E., for etching and dry point.

Edward Lawrenson's aquatint, which received honorable mention, is a very beautiful thing. One returns to it for solace when unable to grasp anything more of the endless prints. In this very difficult medium the English have shown themselves exceptionally sure. "Gorges of the Tarn" is an ambitious landscape capably done in rich warm tones. So is "St. Paul's From Waterlow Bridge."

The British taste is conservative in its prints as in all things. They have realized the value of the things that lie about them, and have made a pictorial record of their people and countryside. A walk through their exhibit is as comforting as a quiet afternoon with Thomas Hardy.

American Color Blocks

Rounding the corner on the last lap of the tour is a complete wall devoted to Canada and the United States, filled with prints to the number of nearly 300. Regretting that they could not be exhibited separately, it at least shows that art knows no boundary line between the Dominion and the States. There is every kind of medium used and an endless variety of subject. If England surpasses in subject, America has done wonderful work in the development of color block work, which shows careful execution and splendid color harmony. The wood block work of Frances Gearhart and of Margaret Patterson are particularly good while the block prints of Charles Bartlett have all the rich color of the oriental subjects he portrays.

The O'Melveny prize of \$100 for the best etching was awarded to Rolf Partridge for his print of Mills Hall, through the dividing trunk of a huge live oak that must have been old when Mills Hall was but a thought. To Ernest Roth, who has been sketching in Italy and Spain, was awarded the prize offered for the encouragement of American art by Dr. William Alanson Bryan, director of the Los Angeles Museum.

The prizes offered this year, com-



bined with the generous attitude of the museum, which assumes all expense, other than the first mailing, of all accepted and unaccepted prints submitted, has aroused the interest of artists all over the world. The prints now hanging represent eight different countries. All things being so favorable it would hardly be safe to say just what may develop in the future for the Print Makers Society of California.

J. A. S.

Limoges Enamels

The pendant was the favorite jewel of the Renaissance, on which was lavished an amazing wealth of fertile invention and surpassing craftsmanship. The Waddesden collection, which was recently opened in London, the finest examples of Limoges enamels by the great families Pénicaud, Nouaillier, Limousin, Reymond, Courtey, Court and Landin. The accession of Francis I saw this superb art developed at Limoges, and it is possible the Venetians—through their experience as glass workers—had originated the idea of using enamel as a paint somewhat toward the close of the fifteenth century. But, of course, the art in a wider sense had previously been practiced by the Egyptians, Assyrians and Greeks, while Ireland, Byzantium and Carlovina contributed some wonderful examples in the art of Cloisonné enamel, the precursor to that of Limoges.



American Mural Painting Survey at Chicago Institute

CHICAGO, March 28 (Special Correspondence)—With the coming of Maxfield Parrish's notable mural painting "Old King Cole," from its original setting in New York, to supplement the works of the Society of American Mural Painters at the Art Institute, there is a new awakening of interest in the national progress of the art. "Old King Cole," a diverting subject executed on three large panels, is a fine example of the mural works done by Mr. Parrish, presenting his style of composition and treatment of color with dignity and some nobility. Mr. Parrish studied with Howard Pyle, kept his originality and a manner essentially his own, and in the recent quarter of a century has won a distinguished place especially in illustration.

Now, by chance is a contrasting mural that does not suffer, neither does it take away from the merits of Mr. Parrish's especial gifts. The difference is too great. It is the mural painted by Bouet de Monvel, "Jeanne d'Arc at the Court of King Louis," intended for the chapel at Dom Remy. The drawing of numerous figures, the color scheme in pale tones, the exacting devotion to details point to another realm of the art of the mural painter.

Bouet de Monvel of France painted as definitely in a way of his own as did Puvise de Chavannes. Both were poets and masters to win the laurels of time. In the vast canvas of "Jeanne d'Arc at the Court of King Louis" history unfolds, correct in its costuming, and the attitude of courtiers, the King, the

Church, and the State, and the idealized Maid of Orleans. Before the drawing, were many days of study of the arts of dress, and the nature of man of the time of the Maid of Orleans. The scholar triumphed with the artist in the work of De Monvel, and the poet appears in the scattered rose leaves on the tessellated pavement.

Mr. Parrish's painting is distinctly a creation of his fancy from an old folk rhyme, visualizing "Old King Cole" for his contemporaries, and Bouet de Monvel's celebrated composition teeming with human interest and beauty is a creation of his fancy constructed from tales that were told and records of art survived.

In the collection of American Mural Painters in the adjacent galleries, there are as varied expressions as there are artists represented. Bancel La Farge, Kenyon Cox and E. H. Blashfield give evidence of classic training while Ernest Peixotto, Robert Chanler and D. Putnam Brindley indicate the evolution of taste and the changing times.

The murals of Eugene Francis Savage, "Stabat Mater" and "Bacchanal" are keyed to the exquisite taste of the French school. His companion paintings, "Pastoral" and S. B. Burney.

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"Arbor Day," shown at the American Oils Exhibition in the autumn, were awarded the W. M. R. French Gold Medal of the Art Institute Alumni Association. Mr. Savage being a student of the school before going abroad. His work has the promise of the future beyond its present fulfillment.

As the art of mural painting with architecture and sculpture survives from antiquity, it is well, every little while to remind contemporaries that an encouragement of the workers in this phase of compositions, is followed by national records which may endure through the ages, as have the superb compositions by Michael Angelo and the "Italians of the Renaissance" and the transcriptions in color by unknown Egyptians who left their histories on the walls of the resting places of the Pharaohs. We can well believe that when the cities of today in America have given place to the cities of tomorrow, a reverential regard will be shown for the preservation of the John Singer Sargent decorations in Boston, John W. Alexander's paintings symbolizing the spirit of Pittsburgh, Edwin A. Abbey's and Violet Oakley's

plete efflorescence in the past. The present has its hopeful dreams. Before the plan of the "City Beautiful" windows by Burne Jones were sought for the west, John La Farge contributed of his best, William Van Ingen came to adorn the Federal Court Rooms, and Oliver Dennett Grover painted the walls of the Public Library and the First National Bank Building.

L. M. M.

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Historical Painting Exhibit in Florence

Sixteenth and Seventeenth Century Art Loans

FLORENCE, March 8 (Special Correspondence)—Visitors to Florence this spring will find even more offered them than the riches which the City of Flowers at all times possesses, for a most interesting program has been planned. In addition to the International Book Fair, there will be held simultaneously an exhibition of modern works of art; and now the announcement has been made of yet a third exhibition, namely, a collection of Italian paintings of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries which will be gathered in 30 salas of the Pitti Palace, adjoining the permanent and celebrated Palatine Gallery Collection.

The energy and enterprise manifested by the organizing commission and the cordial cooperation with which their activities are being met may be estimated from the announcement that, not only are the most celebrated and priceless works being contributed from all the great galleries and private collections of Italy, including the Museo Correr at Venice, the Galleria Poldi Pezzoli at Milan, and the Querini-Stampaia Foundation at Venice, which, though bound by statute not to concede its pictures to others is yet making this gracious exception for Florence, but also from the Royal Collection in England, and from the private galleries of Belgium, from the Louvre in Paris, from Germany, and from some of the most important collections of Austria and Hungary.

The French Ambassador has personally interested himself to obtain for the exhibition the loan of the Carravaggio works from San Luigi dei Francesi at Rome, works so important for the study of this period of art, since the painter, Michelangelo da Caravaggio or Michelangelo Merisi, a Lombard, who worked about the end of the sixteenth century, exercised so important an influence upon the schools of the following century. The Borghese and Corsini galleries are also sending contributions, and every Italian city has wished to contribute in proportion to its possessions. Thus Bergamo will send more than a hundred pictures, and Genoa, Venice and Rome 50 each, while many works will come from Naples, Turin and Calabria.

Thus the most celebrated masters of these two centuries will be generously represented, and the student will have a unique opportunity of finding united and coordinated the works of such artists as Gian Battista Tiepolo, Guardi, Canaletti, Ricci and Piazzetta as representing Venice; Reni, Stromi and Maggiotto, Cesare Cignani known as "Lo Spagnuolo," Bellini, Caravaggio and Pietro Ricci, Martini, Preti, Cavalini and Solimena, Vanvitelli and so on; while such painters as Guarini, Reni, and many more will all be represented.

The pictures will be arranged in the magnificent halls of the great Pitti Palace, under the direction of Count Carlo Gambi, assisted by members of the commission and various artists; and the fact that the commission included the superintendents of all the principal galleries of Italy and many other experts, is in itself a guarantee of the efficiency and knowledge with which the exhibition will be organized, and the treat which the public is shortly to enjoy as the result of a year of indefatigable and devoted work.

In addition a series of concerts of seventeenth century music is to be given in the wonderful Boboli Gardens attached to the palace, in the old amphitheater which has witnessed so many noble spectacles in the grand ducal days.

Mr. Walter Greaves has at last come into his own, and the fine painting he did as a lad of "Hammersmith Bridge on Boatrace Day" is now the property of the British Nation, bought by the trustees of the Chantrey Bequest. This is a wise purchase, as many will ever who have seen this fine picture hanging on the walls of the Tate Gallery, London.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Hour With Little Things

THE reviewer's desk is piled, not high, but thick, with recent small volumes from the press; in the reviewer's book-case, close at hand, are others somewhat less recent, but no less small. I run over the titles of the little books; they too are small, in one way or another. There, for example, is Amy Lowell's "Fir Flower Tablets" in poetry; and among the essays I see "Trivia," "Mince Pie," "Pippins and Cheese." There are others which make apologetic gestures to their public with "If I May," and "Not That It Matters;" some which shrug, as they offer papers of various kinds: "Jonathan," "Walking-Stick," "Percolator." Well, what's in name, like one of these? or rather, what's behind it, and inside the covers? Some authors of slim volumes, such as we have mentioned, seem to have cultivated the slight form and the deprecatory manner as a foil for their own cleverness. "See," they say, "what can do with a little subject like this; a mere nothing, I innate it; toss it glittering; I show its scene mirrored in its glittering surface—now I deftly catch it again and prick it, so!" Some make their gentle reader even further into their confidence, and tell him how they do it. "It's rather a bore," they say, "but not so narrow as to have to have two thousand words ready for the press this morning. Here are a dozen already; we are going well! Let us take a subject at random; I can tie it to some phrase of the day. I simply make a sum of it: statement, plus anecdote, plus a paradox, plus allusion, more or less acerbating, to some public character. Done! And in the nick of time; for I hear the boots of the printer's devil coming down the hall!"

Trifles, perhaps, but neither uninteresting nor ill done. Far from it. To good manners, keen insight and wit, are added a lightness of touch, variety of vocabulary and general excellence of workmanship that go far to make this a period distinguished for its literature. What, then, is the lack we feel? Is it merely a fashion, this cult of the Little? Or is it an indication of something deeper, characteristic of the day?

At this point we have to throw the responsibility upon the Gentle Reader. He, or she, has to practise economy in order to live on twenty-four hours a day. There are no long stretches of time to spend over a book; and sometimes the intervals between readings are lengthy and engrossing. "What, I won't have the Gentle Reader," is something sparkling, modern, well written, with nothing one wants to see, and no waste room; something we can read at a sitting, and get something out of!"

Well, then, Gentle Reader, if a few moments of forgetfulness is what you ask of your reading, is there any blame, in there not praise, for the writer of small things?

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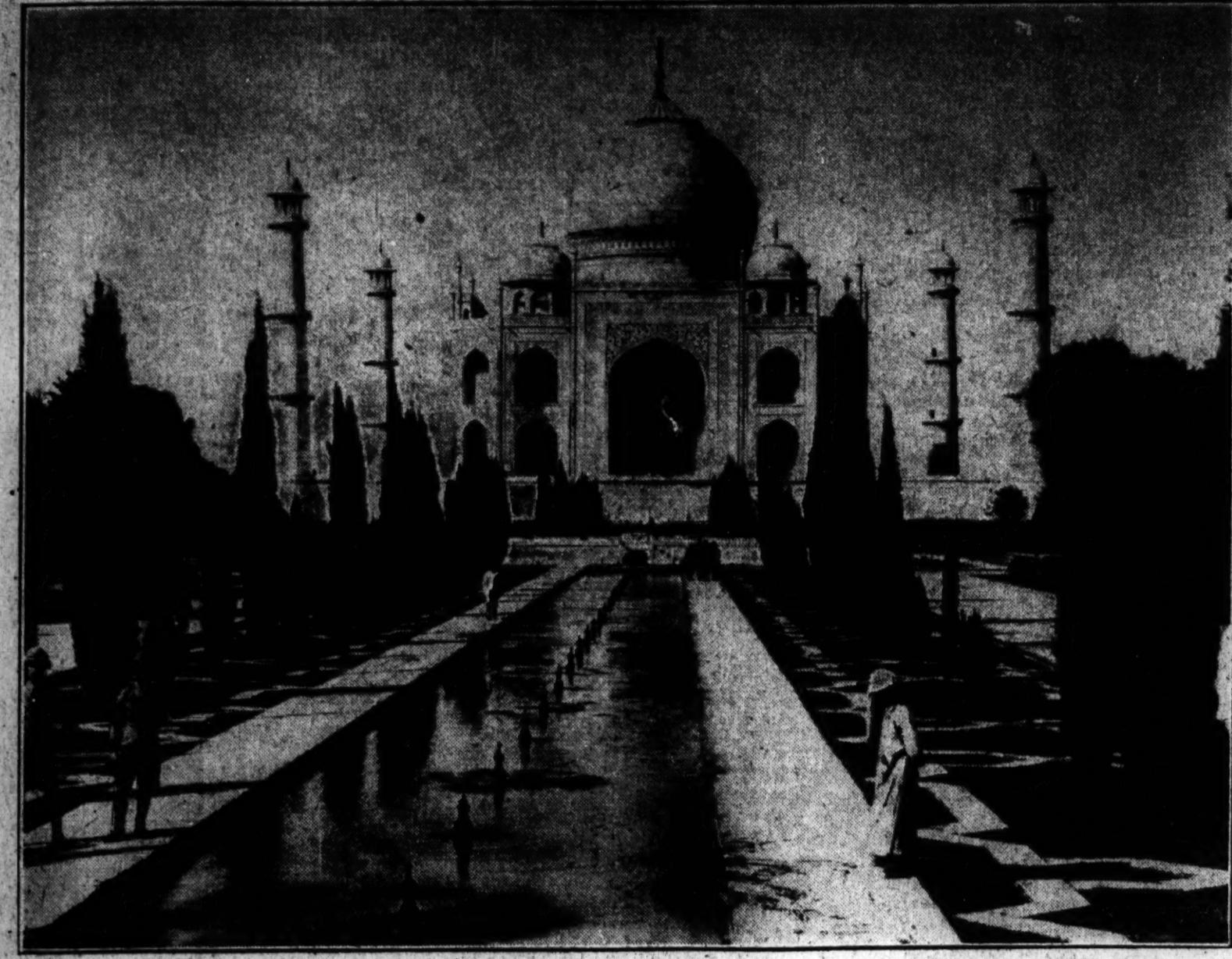
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The Taj Mahal

Publishers' Photo Service

The Start of English Romance

The late twelfth century and the thirteenth would be chosen with more justice than Chaucer's time as the starting-point for a study of modern literature. Then romance was established in English, whether we use the word to mean the imaginative searching of dark places, or in the more general sense of story-telling unhampered by a too strict regard for facts. Nothing is more remarkable in pre-Confucius works than the Anglo-Saxon's dislike of exaggeration and his devotion to plain matter of fact. Here is the account of the whales in the far North that King Alfred received from Othere (a Norseman, of course, but it is indifferent):—"they are eight and forty ells long, and the biggest fifty ells long." Compare with this parson's full-blooded description of the griffins in Mandeville:—"But of griffins hath the body more gret, and is more strong, thanne tighe lyouns, of suche lyouns as ben to this half; and more gret and stronger than an hundred eagles, such as we have amonges vs, &c.", and you have a rough measure of the progress of fiction.

At the universities, in the Crusades, in the pilgrimages to Rome or Compostella, the nations mingled, each bringing from home some contribution to the common stock of stories; each gaining new experiences of the outside world, fusing them, and repeating them with embellishments. To those who stayed at home came the minstrels in the heyday of their craft—they were freemen of every Christian land who reported whatever was marvellous or amusing—and at second hand the colours of the rediscovered world seemed no less brave. It was an age greedy for entertainment that fed a rich sense of comedy on the jostling life around it, and to serve its ideals called up the great men of the past—Orpheus opening the way to fairyland, the heroes of the Trojan war; Alexander; Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table and Merlin the enchanter; Charlemagne with his peers; or who back from the shadows—Eurydice alone, but Helen and Clytemnestra, Guinevere, and Ysolt, Rymond and Blanchefleur.

Emancipation from the bondage of fact, and to some extent from ecclesiastical censorship, coincided with the acquisition of a new freedom in the form of English poetry. Old English had a single metre—the long alliterative line without rhyme. It is best suited to narrative; it was unusual in the sense that it could not be sung; it had marked proclivities towards rant and noise; and like blank verse it degenerated easily into mongrel prose. Degeneration was far advanced in the eleventh century; and about the end of the twelfth some large-scale experiments show that writers were no longer content with the old medium. In Layamon, the last great poem in this metre, before the fourteenth century, internal rhyme and assonance are common. Orm adopted the unrhymed septenarius from Latin, but counted his syllables so faithfully as to produce an intolerable monotony. Then French influence turned the scale swiftly and decisively in favour of rhyme, so that in the extant poetry of the thirteenth century alliteration is a secondary principle or a casual ornament, but never takes the place of rhyme. The sudden and complete eclipse of a measure so firmly rooted in tradition is surprising enough; but the wealth and elaborateness of the new forms that replaced it are still more matter for wonder. It is natural to think of the poets before Chaucer as children learning their art slowly and painfully, and often stumbling on the way. Yet in this one point of metrical technique they seem to reach mastery at a bound. From Church Latin rhyme passed into French, and

with the twelfth century entered on a new course of development at the hands of the troubvres and the minstrels. The troubvres, or "makers," studied versification and music as a profession, and competed in the weaving of ingenious patterns. Since their living depended on pleasing their audience, those minstrels who were not themselves composers spared no pains to sing or recite well the compositions of others; and good execution encouraged poets to try more difficult forms. From "Fourteenth Century Prose and Verse," edited by Kenneth Sisam.

Inca Drama

Every student of our subject feels a keen regret that so few fragments of Inca, Maya, and Aztec literature have survived, for there is just enough to show that a considerable advance had been made. To most of us the term literature implies printed works, but we are here using the term in the broadest sense, for literature arose and took many of its essential forms before attempts were made to write it. There is fair evidence that the Inca cultivated the drama. Thus Garcilasso, himself of Inca descent, states that they "composed both tragedies and comedies, which were represented before the Inca and his court on solemn occasions. The subject matter of the tragedy related to military deeds and the victories of former times; while the arguments of the comedies were on agricultural and familiar household subjects. They understood the composition of long and short verses, with the right number of syllables in each."

Markham finds evidence of "four different kinds of plays" called *Anay Sanca*, a joyous representation, *Hayachuna*, *Llana-Llana*, a farce, and *Hansamsi*, a tragedy. There is clear proof that the memory of the old dramatic lore was preserved, and that the dramas were handed down by memory even after the Spanish conquest. It is to be found in the sentence pronounced on the rebels at Cusco, by the Judge Areche, in 1781, which prohibited "the representation of dramas, as well as all other festivals which the Incas celebrated in memory of their Incas."

A few complete plays have been recorded in later times, the most famous of which is *Ollantay*.

There is reason to believe that the early people of Mexico also had achieved something in the dramatic art, though good examples have not survived. Even among the Pueblo villages of the United States there are still native festivals in which there appear performances that deserve recognition as dramas. This is true, to a less degree, of certain ceremonies among the outlying tribes of both continents.—Clark Wissler, in "The American Indian."

There Is a Little Brook

There is a little brook.
I love it well;
It bath so sweet a sound;
That even in dreams my ears could
tell
Its music anywhere.

Dear mountain-solitary, dear lonely
brook,
Of hillside rains and dews the frag-
rant daughter,
Sweet, sweet thy music, when I bend
above thee,
When thy fugitive face I look:

Yet not the less I love thee
When far away, and absent from thee
long,
I yearn, my dark, hill-wafer.
I strain to hear thy song,
Brown, wandering water,
Dear murmuring water!

—Flora MacLeod.

Agra Revisited

BEFORE it there was none; like it there is none; beyond it there will be none; after it there need be none." This was what I wrote in a note book, sitting inside the great gateway to the Taj Mahal upon my first visit. "Perfect." I went on to inscribe, "is a difficult word to pronounce in any language; yet here is a structure made by hands, temporal, it must be, upon the earth, which from any angle, any distance, any elevation, is a symphonic stone poem. It is earth's incomparably first building." All this and else I wrote. But when I came to reread it 12,000 miles away, in the land of bath-rooms, billboards, and presidential elections, doubt came creeping in. "The Taj Mahal," whispered this sinuous demon, "is lovely unquestionably, but think of all the famed architecture you have seen. Remember Rhine, Cologne, St. Marks. Take thought of Delhi's Jami Masjid Mosque, of the Cairo Citadel, of San Sophia in Constantinople. Recall the Temple of Heaven at Peking, the Cathedral of St. Woolworth on Broadway, the tiny Jain temple of Mt. Abu, Brussels' Palace of Justice. weren't you young and volatile to put the treasure of Agra so definitely above all these? The doubt prevailed; and the second advent into Agra was imminent in anticipation yet trepidation.

And then, I entered the Taj Mahal and gazed down the quarter-mile garden at that ivory triumph piled at the end. My earlier elation justified! For days I searched for more complete and objective confirmation in the American faces that came drifting through the gate. On each similar expression from each similar behavior. Each wavered as the dazzling spectacle smote his eye; then silence, then a long and a sinking down upon a step to look and look—ineluctable, awed. The once-saintly maid-servant who had married millions; the dowager of seventy to whom dreams are merely reminiscences; the fugitive business man whose repertoire has been desk, dividers, dependability and golf; the practiced globe-trotter to whom thrills have become rare accidents; the college-minted miss who should have seen "America first"; the rural spinster to whom architecture is but a supposition—Americans all. Perched upon a marble step of the gate, paying unconscious homage. Vindication absolute. It was not the reiterated parroting of the world that over-glamored it; not its reputation; not the romance that was its cause; something beside.

This miracle, this "fragment of enchantment hewn from lucent quarries of the moon"—is its glory in its symmetry chiefly? No. Any angle, any distance, any elevation give back absolute perfection. Its setting? No; there are more beautiful formal, gaudy, sumptuous and founts around other shrines. Its coloring? Its Moorish style? Its inlaid decorations of rich stones and relieved marble? The appeal of its history and purpose? Alone, each feature is inadequate. Like a line of poetry seized upon to be quoted by a whole people, it has no parts; it is integral; a single unanalyzable impression: an external emotion. "Words," as Holmes put it, "that have been be trothed from the infancy of the language are married by the poet; a oneness indissoluble." So here. Virgin stones of Jaipur marble promised one another in the unbroken depths of a Rajputana quarry are here wedded in noble ceremony by a now forgotten high priest of architecture. From Kelson to final gothic forth is one stone, one thought. It is called "architecture; though

other may place before one the goal, may even set his feet in the path of spiritual progress, yet the steps are to be taken by each for himself. Obviously, in this light Paul's words have a deep significance.

Granted, one may say, that present-day salvation from the evils that beset mankind is a possibility; granted also that it is strictly an individual problem; the greatest question of all still remains unanswered.—How may one accomplish it? Here Christian Science renders to mortal man its greatest service, for it supplies him with the approved rule and method, placing in his hands, as it were, the means whereby he may win the most important of all goals—freedom from every claim of evil, from every phase of belief in want and woe that besets him, even from the belief in death itself. And the rule is not so complex or so difficult to apply as might reasonably be concluded from the great importance of the results of its right application. Christian Science teaches that God, infinite good, is the only creator of the perfect universe, including the real man, and that He could by no means create that which is unlike Himself. Man, in consequence, possesses in reality no qualities or attributes undeserved from infinite good. "Like creator, like creation," the old adage expresses it. Then, since God is infinite, All, there can be nothing outside infinity which is unlike God and His perfect creation; that is to say, evil, having no place in God's perfection, is not a fact or entity, but is merely a false belief of material sense, a negation.

If Christian Science merely reiterated the statement of the alness and ever-presence of good, and the consequent unreality of evil, without proof of the truth of its premises, one might well doubt, since they exactly contradict the evidence of the physical senses. But Christian Science offers indubitable proof in the destruction of evil expressed as sin, sickness, want, and misery. Salvation from the claims of evil is being demonstrated precisely along these lines, and while the way may seem long and at times dark, the pilgrim embarked thereon is encouraged every step by the great assurance that he has found the way and is progressing Swalloward. In the passage heavendarward," on page 426 of the Christian Science textbook. Mrs. Eddy states, "Man should renew his energies and endeavors, and see the folly of hypocrisy, while also learning the necessity of working out his own salvation." Not by cant, hypocrisy, or indirection, but by actual demonstration of that unity with God which destroys the belief of sin, sickness, and even death itself, is the goal of spiritual being to be sought and won. Man's relation to the divine is above all others a strictly individual problem, to be solved through personal effort attendant upon right desire. For this individual aspect of salvation there can be no substitute. While an

beautiful half-breed and noble young Mounted Police, altogether much more a "fit nurse for a heroic child" than a city with vaudeville and movies and magazines to keep it up to date in the matter of catch phrases.

If Canada had any literary center, even and especially in the commercial sense in which New York is the literary center of the United States, this condition would remedy itself. People like to read about themselves; that is why "Main Street" sold so enormously; even Good Queen Bess went to her mirror, however roundabout and however much she hated the tale it told. But our magazines, such as they are, cannot compete with the American magazines. Our publishers cannot dictate to the American and English houses whence they must draw the bulk of their supplies. A prize has lately been offered for the "best Canadian novel," but one observes that it is offered by an English firm, Hodder & Stoughton. It is a fine thing that they should do so, and it will certainly stimulate Canadian authors, but observe also that the amount of the prize is but \$2500, for all rights. This is no reflection on the generosity of Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton; they may easily lose money by the venture. But compare it with the \$10,000 which is the conventional sum for an American publisher to put up for such a competition; or even the thousand pounds more than once paid for an English prize novel, and one perceives why Canadian fiction does not roll from the presses; the supply is regulated by the demand.

Considering all this, it will be interesting to see the prize novel when it appears. One must not expect too much; the merit of the choice must be limited by the offerings, and not entirely by the taste of the judges; but surely it should bring forth something different, something native and homespun.—Isabel Patterson, in "The Bookman."

In Camp, 1915

The awakening bird-notes of Réville at dawn, the two-mile run through auroral mists breaking over a still inviolate England, the men's smoking breath and the swish of their feet brushing the dew from the tips of the June grass and printing their track of darker green on the pearly-grey turf; the long, intent morning-gardens under the gummy shine of chestnut buds in the deepening meadows; the peace of the tranquil hours on guard at some sequestered post, along with the sylvester midnight, the wheeling stars and the quiet breathing of the earth in its sleep, when time, to the sentry's sense, flees on unexpectedly fast and life seems much too short because day has slipped into day without the night-long sleeper's false sense of a pause; and then the long days of marching and digging trenches in the sun; the silly little songs on the road that seemed, then, to have tunes most human, pretty, and jolly; the dinners of hay-sack rations you ate as you sat on the road-makers' heaps of chopped stones or lay back among the buttercups.—C. E. Montague, in "Disenchantment."

The Present Possibility

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE apostle to the Gentiles for all time routed the proconsul from his stronghold of self-complacency by his startling declaration to the Corinthians, "Now is the accopted time; behold, now is the day of salvation," a profound and far-reaching statement of truth. And while he did not follow it up with a definitive analysis and elucidation of salvation, and the means whereby it may be made a present possibility, yet it is indubitably true that, in his life and teachings, Paul exemplified in a great degree the method and practice whereby salvation may be attained, or at least its attainment begun, in the immediate present. The teachings of the Nazarene, as set forth in the four gospels, together with their explication and application by the militant apostle, interpreted in the light of Christian Science, constitute what might well be termed a perfect manual of salvation, setting forth its definition, meaning, importance, and present possibility of attainment. How it may be gained, Mrs. Eddy has stated in an incomparable passage in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 39): "To break this earthly spell, mortals must get the true idea and divine Principle of all that really exists and governs the universe harmoniously." Thus, obviously, to gain an understanding of God, divine Principle, is the means whereby salvation from all material limitation is to be attained.

In exhorting the inhabitants of Philippi to greater unity, to obedience and humility, in another statement scarcely less significant than the above, Paul declared, "Work out your own salvation with fear and trembling," immediately explaining, "For it is God which worketh in you both to will and to do of his good pleasure." Here, then, is the important admonition to the individual, the necessity to work out one's own salvation, not vacuously, through the effort of another, not through the spiritual vision gained by someone else, but through one's own efforts: in this wise alone must the understanding be gained which reveals God and His Christ, Principle and its perfect idea.

Under the caption "Our footsteps heavenward," on page 426 of the Christian Science textbook, Mrs. Eddy states, "Man should renew his energies and endeavors, and see the folly of hypocrisy, while also learning the necessity of working out his own salvation."

In the First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 150): "A heart touched and haloed by one chord of Christian Science, can accomplish the full scale;

but this heart must be honest and in earnest and never weary of struggling to be perfect—to reflect the divine Life, Truth, and Love." Here is expressed not only the perfect assurance to all mortals of their ability to accomplish spiritual freedom,—that is, salvation,—but a very definite statement of the necessary conditions accompanying such experience.

SCIENCE

AND

HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

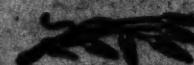
By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1922

EDITORIALS

The Genoa Conference

TODAY the long-heralded Conference of European nations opens its session under Italian presidency at Genoa. In the invitation the allied powers who summoned the Conference described it as "an economic and financial conference" designed "to increase the volume of productive employment" and "to remedy the paralysis of the European system" by "the removal of all obstacles in the way of trade, the provision of substantial credits for

the weaker countries, and the cooperation of all nations in the restoration of normal prosperity." The invitation further went on to declare that every nation must be free to regulate its own internal, social, and financial system as it pleased, but that if international trade were to be restored, the liability of nations for debts and property held by foreigners must be recognized, an adequate means of international exchange must be made available, subversive political propaganda must be stopped, and a mutual undertaking entered into to refrain from military aggression.

The originator and principal champion of the Genoa Conference was Mr. Lloyd George. Having succeeded, however, in inducing the Allies to summon the Conference it seemed for a time as if it would never assemble. M. Briand was replaced by M. Poincaré who saw in Genoa a sinister attempt to revise the Treaty of Versailles, and to whittle away reparations, to open Europe to Bolshevik influences, and to undermine the military security of France. It was only after a personal interview between the French and British Premiers at Boulogne at which Mr. Lloyd George declared that the Conference was designed to do none of these things, that the active, though still somewhat doubting, cooperation of France was secured.

Then came the refusal of the United States to participate. This was at first a shock, for the cooperation of America is essential to the rehabilitation of the world. But as it became clear that America's action was prompted by the belief that the first step was for Europe to "get together" to tackle its own problems and that American cooperation could only be usefully given after Europe had shown desire and ability to help itself, instead of waiting on others, British opinion, at any rate, seems to have swung around to the view that Washington had reason on its side. Despite these obstacles, Mr. Lloyd George persisted, and after one postponement, the Conference has now come into being.

It will be a very remarkable gathering. There has not been a Pan-American conference of this kind since 1815, when the Congress of Vienna assembled to refashion Europe after the downfall of Napoleon. And the difference between then and now is to be seen in the immensely larger number of peoples represented, about thirty, and in the fact that their delegates are premiers or representatives of popular parliaments, and not the ministers of absolute kings. For the first time, too, the representatives of Communistic Russia, after four bitter years of experience, will meet the leaders of the western peoples, face to face. Is their attitude to be one of defiance or conciliation? And Germany, for the first time since the war, will sit as an equal at the council table.

How the Conference will deal with the complex problems which confront it, especially when one remembers the exclusion from discussion of certain very important subjects, is not very clear. All this will probably be disclosed in the opening speech—a speech even more important than that of Monday last—which Mr. Lloyd George is sure to be called upon to deliver in the next few days.

That the Genoa Conference will succeed in accomplishing results as concrete as the Washington Conference seems unlikely. The memories of the war seem too vivid and the divergence of point of view too wide. But that it will have a far-reaching effect in pacifying and helping the European peoples is certain. After all, what Europe is principally suffering from is the failure of its peoples to recognize that it is a community of men and women just like North America, and that they can prosper and be happy only in brotherhood and not in animosity. History, race, language, culture, all conspire to make the peoples of Europe ignorant, suspicious and afraid of one another and forgetful of their membership of the same territory. It was suspicion and fear and ignorance which drove them toward the armaments and tariff walls which led to the war and which cause the whole set of burdens and barriers which prevent recovery now. Called, as it has been, in the sincere desire to mitigate suspicion and to promote mutual understanding, the Genoa Conference is bound to be a success, if one takes a long enough view. For even if its principal effect were to make everybody wonder what there is to be afraid of in the other people round the table, and so begin to recognize that they can only recover themselves if they will frankly and without reserve help their neighbors to reach prosperity also, it will not have assembled in vain.

INFORMATION that at least thirty members of the French Academy of Sciences were prepared to snub Prof. Albert Einstein if he paid a formal visit to the Academy, illustrates how active the war hatred is in France where Germany is concerned. The French periodical, *L'Œuvre*, deplores this attitude, and, in commenting on Professor Einstein's wisdom in refraining from putting in an appearance, says: "Thus he has given our French confrères, we regret to write, in place of a lesson in celestial mechanism, a lesson in tact, of which the Academy, it seems, had need." It is an apparent fact that many otherwise intelligent men still regard the war as in progress, and the erasure of this misconception is devoutly to be advocated.

FROM three widely different sources come revealing indications of what Prof. Meredith Atkinson, in an interview with The Christian Science Monitor representative in London, calls an "astonishing resurrection" in Russia. In a widely syndicated series of articles on the workings of Sovietism, Emma Goldman, the deported leader of the "American Revolution," points out one of these indications. After a two years' study of the operations of the "Soviet Republic," Miss Goldman has come to the conclusion that the Lenin-Trotzky régime has alienated, by its cruelties and its destructive policies, the main base upon which it has rested—the proletariat and the peasants.

The inference that a change is bound to come is pointedly suggested by the discovery by the Russian people that in the last analysis they have exchanged one grievous tyranny for a far more intolerable despotism.

The other indication of a new course of events in Russia comes from Premier Lloyd George. In his successful appeal for the support of Parliament at the conference at Genoa, the Prime Minister of England laid strong emphasis upon the basic condition upon which Russia can obtain the recognition and cooperation of the rest of the world. That condition is that Russia "must recognize her obligations." She must recognize her indebtedness to France and other nations. She must establish "impartial tribunals, with free access to them by the British"—and presumably by other nations. These are the conditions—the reconstitution of internal and international order in Russia—that will be imposed upon Russia at Genoa.

In his definition of the terms upon which Russia can be admitted to the family of nations, from which an irresponsible leadership has excluded her, Mr. Lloyd George incidentally emphasized the unity of purpose as between France and England. He added force to his declarations by bringing into sharp relief the great fact with which Russia is confronted:

There are indications of a complete change of attitude [in Russia]. The famine has been a great eye-opener to Russia regarding her dependability on her neighbors and the futility of the scheme which the Soviet Government has propounded.

Here is a revelation of the two mighty forces which are irresistibly impelling the Soviet ring toward the recognition of internal and international order as the only road to recovery, the only way to survival. That these mighty forces, one operating from within and the other from without, are making an impression on the political surface at Moscow, is strongly indicated by Professor Atkinson's observations on the spot.

The policy of the Soviet régime, he finds, is now of steady "economic retreat." The "astonishing resurrection" is in progress, and this competent observer is "confident it will continue." It will continue because the Russian people, proletariat and peasants, have discovered through bitter experience that there is no other issue out of the wilderness.

The Russian people, starving, their social and industrial system scrapped by the adventurers at Moscow, their courage broken, their country in dark chaos, are face to face with the stern fact that the help of the world is indispensable to them in their effort to put their house in order; that without the cooperation of the rest of the world they cannot hope to escape utter ruin.

It is to the common sense of the Russian people behind Lenin, Trotzky & Co. that Mr. Lloyd George spoke in the House of Commons the other day. And the prodigious facts so graphically described by Emma Goldman are adding the force of conviction to his appeal from Lenin drunk to Russia sober.

The combined argument is unanswerable. The light of reason is penetrating the smoking cloud that has hung over Russia since Lenin leaped into the saddle of the revolution to ride it to his own preposterous goal—the goal that means the death of Russia.

FOLLOWING the Democratic victory in the election of 1910 for representatives in the United States Congress, a member of the House Ways and Means Committee was quoted as saying: "It was the shopping women who did it." The declaration in the national Republican Party platform of 1908 for tariff revision had been generally accepted as favoring a reduction of customs duties, and when, despite the protests of Senator Dolliver of

Iowa and other Republican leaders, the Payne-Aldrich tariff law, carrying many excessively high duties, was enacted, the popular indignation was shown by the defeat of the party responsible for it. Although women then voted in but a few states, they were able to influence great numbers of male voters, and their objection to tariff taxes that tended to increase prices was an important factor in giving the Democrats control of the House of Representatives.

Apparently unwarmed by their experience in 1910, the leaders of the dominant party in Congress seem to be determined to again invite disaster by replying to the demand for legislation reducing the cost of living with a measure that imposes higher taxes on a great variety of goods. While the Fordney tariff bill as passed by the House does not specifically increase duties to any marked extent, it in reality provides for rates much higher than even those of the execrated Payne-Aldrich law. By the device of what is termed the "American valuation plan," under which duties would not be computed on the foreign cost of imported articles, but upon the wholesale price of similar goods in the United States, the taxes that would actually be paid would be anywhere from 15 to 50 or 60 per cent higher than the ostensible rate. It has been claimed in statements sent out by

associations working for the adoption of the new valuation system that it does not affect the rate of duty or the amount of taxes paid on imports, but this contention was quickly refuted when the Senate Finance Committee, avowing its opposition to the domestic valuation plan, announced that it would be necessary to increase materially the various tax rates because of the return to the established system.

At a hearing before the Finance Committee, Mr. H. E. Miles of the Fair Tariff League, a Republican, a manufacturer from Racine, Wis., submitted figures showing that on various manufactures of cotton, hosiery, gloves, buttons, and numerous other articles, the actual duties paid under the Fordney bill would range from 40 to as high as 236 per cent. Thus on hosiery the apparent duty would be from 35 to 45 per cent, the actual duty from 76 to 87 per cent. Women's leather gloves, supposed to be taxed 37.5 per cent, would be taxed as high as 107 per cent as a result of the American valuation system.

Many women, both individually and as members of various organizations, have shown by their protests that they fully understand the purpose of the Fordney tariff bill in its present form. It is probably true that legislators do not learn wisdom by experience, but a recollection of what happened in 1910 might be useful, in view of the vastly increased power of the woman voter.

Discussion of plans for the establishment of central power units in the eastern sections of the United States, as well as elsewhere in those sections where potential water-power projects exist, has been frequent in recent years. At the moment added interest in such undertakings has been caused by the prospective shortage of coal due to the general strike of those miners affiliated with the United Mine Workers of America. Possibly it is necessary that an occasional emergency arise to force a recognition of national and community needs and to bring a public realization of what can be done, when the necessity exists, to meet an industrial or economic crisis.

The tendency with nations, as with individuals, is to let well enough alone, which everybody knows, or ought to know, is not the right tendency. And with nations, as also with individuals, it can never be known exactly how successfully a difficult situation can be overcome until that situation presents itself.

Because of the intensive industrial development in the Atlantic coast sections of the United States, and the consequent possibility of the interruption of manufacture and production by the cessation of coal-mining operations, it is quite natural that the effort to work out a remedy should first be directed to those sections. But no such policy can be seriously considered, of course, without the inclusion in it of the vast undeveloped natural power resources of the country at large. The interesting point about the discussion is that the need, in the west and middle west, with the exception of those sections contiguous to the bituminous coal belt, is as great when there is no coal strike as when the producing mines are tied up. The industrial necessity of developing the water power of the rivers of the Rocky Mountain and far western zones has been apparent for many years, and it is an open secret that the Government has not greatly encouraged such an undertaking.

Mr. Hoover, the Secretary of Commerce in President Harding's Cabinet, is a western man, and he has not been slow to see and to emphasize the economic needs of the west. He has taken the present occasion, when those of a somewhat less comprehensive view of the national need have been brought to a fuller realization of conditions, to urge the formulation and adoption of a broad policy. To Mr. Hoover it seems, in a way, as important that the power of the Colorado River be developed as that the cities in the eastern sections of the Union be provided with cheap and continuous power.

But the proposed "superpower" plan is made to include, besides the development of latent water power, the establishment, at the centers of bituminous and anthracite mining districts, of plants for the utilization of fuel as it comes from the ground in the production of electric power which is to be distributed over broad areas, thus saving tremendous sums now expended in transporting coal by rail or water. This latter undertaking, it is intimated, would be without cost to the public, as the installation costs, as well as maintenance costs of course, would be met by the beneficiaries. It is not yet apparent how the private development of water power could be similarly undertaken, as the initial cost would be much greater than for the development of the central coal-consuming project. Besides this, there is the established policy of Government control and regulation of water power projects, still under disfavor in the western country because of the alleged determination of those in authority to permit needed sectional development. But the indications are that the discussions already begun may result in the formulation of a comprehensive nationwide policy which will include both electric and hydroelectric power development under a plan acceptable to everyone, and into which there will not enter any element of sectional selfishness or partisanship.

IN ALL the controversy over the recently completed statue of "Civic Virtue" by Frederick MacMonnies, intended for New York's City Hall Park, there is one aspect of the situation which may well give sculptors pause all over the country. It is an aspect of which nothing has been said in the press, although one critic, Mrs. Boole, head of the W. C. T. U., approached it when she exclaimed, "The conception belongs to the Middle Ages. the times." And therein Mrs. Boole, all unknowingly perhaps, pronounced a dictum upon contemporary sculpture so pertinent that it was unfortunate that she was not speaking in one of the new

Light Breaking Upon Russia

radio broadcasting stations. For the MacMonnies statue is behind the times in more ways than one.

To represent Civic Virtue the sculptor has chosen a muscular young man, unfortunately reminiscent of the bath soap ads in the street cars, treading down, with a steadfast purpose manifest in his eye, several mermaids like young women, who symbolize, one assumes, all that Civic Virtue does not. Then came the heated protest of the New York women, who see in Mr. MacMonnies' selection of his sexes a decided affront, and thereby they provided much amusing material for the journalists and cartoonists, one of whom, probably undergoing the trials of housecleaning, offered a solution by designing a statue wherein Civic Virtue becomes an Amazonian housewife of today, with broom and pail in hand, pressing one foot on the neck of a recumbent male.

Seriously speaking, it is absurd to suppose that MacMonnies was guided by any but purely artistic selection when he chose his figures. There has rarely been drawn any such line by the artists of any age—male and female figures have been used indiscriminately in symbolism. But therein is revealed the weakness of the traditional system. The use of figures to represent abstract qualities and the contentment with them as sufficient works of art in themselves, is but an echo of ancient mythology and religious creeds. It has resulted in covering walls of endless public buildings, wonderfully ready for the eloquent recording of great scenes of national and local history, with etherial figures in white gauze labeled "Hope," "Faith," and "Charity"—silly, meaningless things, which tourists and school children are forced to regard respectfully if not reverently. It has dotted parks and plazas with equally futile female figures in stone and bronze who are welcome only because they provide a relief to the frock-coated dignitaries with concealed right hands, and the great equestrian generals who offer to upturned eyes only the soles of their boots and the surcings of their horses.

Is it any wonder that the chasm between Art and the People remains unbridged? Is it any wonder that many artists have revolted? As in most revolts, they may be pushing the pendulum as far one way as it has been another, but somewhere in the confusion is the seed of thought demanding that art shall find more intelligible forms of expression. The controversy over the Barnard statue of Lincoln was another phase, a protest against the new, of the same change in the world's demands—that unforgettable statue of Lincoln giving in its dramatic harshness all that a pretty, sleekly molded figure could not. The MacMonnies controversy is another, a protest against the old. The world is beginning to take thought. Let the artists see that they have it to give. Mere anatomy will no longer serve.

The "Super-power" Project

Editorial Notes

VENEZUELA is actively awakening to the need for a great national agricultural campaign, according to a statement recently issued by that Republic's New York consul. A movement has just started in the South American country which has for objective the leadership of South American republics in the yield of cereals, tropical vegetables, fruits, and honey. Forest development, especially in cedar and mahogany, is also intended. This, of course, will entail the kindly reception of many immigrants, and especially of Americans with agricultural training. The potentialities of South America are great, and development is a crying need there. Venezuela's ambitions are to be cordially approved.

LONDON refuses to be brightened up, if recent dispatches are correct. Some time ago an organized attempt was set in motion to brighten the gray city by window displays, painted shop fronts and other kindred means. A writer in the Daily Chronicle, in commenting on the failure of this movement, states: "It is a moot point whether London wants to be brightened. It is a somber city, inhabited by a somber people, who have always got more fun out of grousing than out of gambling." Perhaps this writer knows, but it is to be wondered whether London, structurally and in color scheme, is a city that could be brightened. It is not suited to the flamboyancy of Paris, for instance. But it is hardly to be believed that the reason for this drabness is because of somber inclinations. Tradition probably plays a strong part in it, and brightening London would spoil many a good poem and novel.

THERE is a note of semi-tragedy in the news dispatch of the payment by Frank S. Lyon of Wolverine, Mich., of a bill of \$7 which he had owed since 1871, and which he had apparently been unable to pay until this time. The money was due for a board bill, and on returning it to the treasurer of Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y., Mr. Lyon wrote: "I am now able to pay the bill, and I inclose check for \$27.42, which is \$7 with simple interest at 6 per cent." What an eloquent tale of earnest struggle and determination to meet obligations may perhaps be read into this simple statement.

THE spectacle of Gabriele D'Annunzio, the Embattled Poet of Fiume, as a Labor leader is amusing. News that he will probably accept the presidency of the Federation of Italian Seamen is not surprising, however, for the doings of the author of "Francesca di Rimini" are beyond conjecture. He will be found wherever spectacular proceedings are to be expected, and the Seamen's Union, under his direction, will undoubtedly make many a vivid manifestation. D'Annunzio's patriotism is unquestioned, but it sometimes develops into a hysterical exhibitionism that defeats its own ends.

THE Soviet Government, according to a special dispatch, is now considering a bill that recognizes rights of inheritance. This is an extremely long step from the theories which the Lenin-Trotzky régime has been enunciating so loudly. It is anti-Bolshevist, anti-Communist, and in effect, anyway, anti-Socialist. Of course, the bill is limited in its application, for it would be unwise to make too great a change at one time. It appears to be shaped in order to satisfy the property instincts of the peasantry and small producers who rather failed to rise to the heights of theory promulgated by Lenin.